The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8864.—VOL. LIV. FRIDAY OCTOBER 19, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th September, at Bathurst, at the residence of her father, the wife of JOHN FINDLATER CLEMENTS, of Summer Hill, of a daughter.

On the 6th instant, at Clifton, Queensland, the wife of EDWARD MARLAY, Esq., J.P., of a son.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Balmain, the wife of F. BARNFIELD, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 25th July, at Lowbourne Bridge, Melksham, Wilts, the residence of her brother, Mr. William White, Miss MARY WHITE, a native and for many years an inhabitant of Devizes, and late of Corsham, in her 82nd year, and sister of Mr. L. White, of Windsor.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, The Oaks, near Camden, ELLEN, the beloved wife of Mr. THOMAS TABER, aged 35 years.

On the 18th instant, MARGARET, the beloved daughter of Mr. JOHN TRUEMAN, of Jenkins-street, aged 2 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited). ENGLAND via PANAMA. RUAHINE, 1503 tons, 400-horse power, T. S. Beale, commander, for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N. Z., THURSDAY, November 1st, at 3 p.m. Passengers can proceed by this route to all parts of America, California, Valparaiso, the West Indies, &c. Also, via France, to all parts of the Continent.

GOLD AND SPECIE. Freight delivered at the Bank of England. Twenty shillings per cent. H. B. BENSON, General Manager. Grafton Wharf, October 1st.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.—Steam to HOKITIKA and GREY direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamship CLAUD HAMILTON, G. Ponsonby, commander, will be dispatched for HOKITIKA and the GREY, taking passengers and cargo for all New Zealand Ports, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, at noon. For passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf. H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—BALCLUTHA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.30; and CITY OF ADELAIDE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.30.
To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—BALCLUTHA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.30.
To HOKITIKA direct.—TINONEE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11; WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW MORNING, SATURDAY, at 7; and COLLAROY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—WILLIAMS, calling at NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per COLLAROY on MONDAY MORNING.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5; and FLORENCE IRVING, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—LEICHARDT, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4.30.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 30th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—STEAM TO HOKITIKA DIRECT. The Australasian Steam Navigation Company's steamship TINONEE will be dispatched for HOKITIKA direct, on SATURDAY, 20th instant, landing passengers and cargo on HOKITIKA WHARF. For rates of freight and passage money apply to SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 3rd November inclusive:—
From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township on MONDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager. Offices—foot of Market-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship LADY YOUNG, W. A. Curphy, commander, will be dispatched THIS DAY, Friday, 19th instant, at 5 p.m., for BRISBANE and IPSWICH, and thence, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT, to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON. For further particulars apply to A. SIMPSON, pro Manager.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, MONDAY first. W. DALTON, Agent, King-st. W.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S. S. TASMANIA, John Clinch, commander, will leave Grafton Wharf on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

Saloon	£8 0 0
Return ticket, available 4 months ..	13 0 0
Steerage	4 0 0

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, New Pitt-street.

FOR MIDDLE HARBOUR.—The steamer CULLODEN, on SUNDAY, will leave Queen's Wharf, at 10.15 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. Woolloomooloo, 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Returning at 12 noon and 5 p.m. Fare—Return, 1s 6d each.

FOR MORPETH.—The regular trader OTAGO, Kelly, master, loading THIS DAY, and will sail TO-MORROW (Saturday). Apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

CATHERINE HILL, for RICHMOND RIVER.—Freight or passage apply on board, Taylor's Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trader ENTERPRISE, H. Jackson, master, sails early THIS MORNING, if fair wind. Apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER.—The Colleen Bawn sails on SATURDAY. Henry Clarke, Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY.—The clipper schooner JESSIE, on FRIDAY EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The HANNAH, first fair wind. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—The EDITH, TO-MORROW EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER, now receiving cargo. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—FRED S. WHITE, first fair wind, from Commercial Wharf. Apply on board.

FOR KEMPSEY and WARNETON, MACLEAY RIVER, schooner TERRARA, Market Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper barque ELLESMERE, J. Lake, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. Intending shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, THIS DAY, Commercial Wharf.

ADELAIDE direct.—Schooner ABORIGINE, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged will meet with immediate dispatch. Freight or passage apply Baltic Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF.

The swift and commodious steamers, BLACK SWAN, EMU, and PELICAN, from Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street, THIS DAY.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
To RYDE, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and p.m.
Fares at less than half the Railway Rates.
From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.35, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.25
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.45, and 6.45
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.
Refreshments may be had on board.

RYDE, GLADESVILLE, and HUNTER'S HILL STEAMERS. Residents in these suburbs and the public generally are respectfully informed that it is intended, in the course of the ensuing month, to commence a series of trips with a new steamer, of great speed, starting at alternate hours, between Ryde and the Patent Slip Wharf, Sydney. Return tickets by this steamer will be available for the various Parramatta Boats passing up and down the river; and monthly subscribers by the present vessels can avail themselves of the new steamer without extra charge. Subscriptions at very low rates for yearly and half-yearly tickets for individuals or families. Patent Slip Wharf, 18th October.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, MONDAY, 7 a.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, MONDAY, 7 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, WEDNESDAY, 10 a.m.

FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING. FROM KING-STREET WHARF. The PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S new, swift, and commodious saloon steamer ADELAIDE, and the steamer YSABEL, DAILY.
For COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, TARBAN CREEK, and GLADESVILLE, at *7, 8.50, 10.30, a.m.; 1, 2.30, *4.10, 5, and *6 p.m.
Leaves King-street for RYDE, at *7, 10.30, 2.30, 5 and *6.
From RYDE, at 7.40, *8.30, 11.40, 3.40, *7.
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, *8.50, 9.40, 12, 1.45, 4, *7.20.
From HUNTER'S HILL, at 8.15, *9.10, 9.50, 12.10, 2, 4.10, *5, *7.40.
* Trips of the YSABEL.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—(In lieu of the ALICE CAMERON, which vessel will sail a fortnight later.)—The splendid clipper-schooner JESSIE KELLY, William Smyth, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete shipments at once, and send in bills of lading for signature. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HOKITIKA direct.—The fine clipper schooner JANE LOCKHART, J. Smith, master, loading at Campbell's Wharf, will positively sail TO-MORROW. Has excellent accommodation for cabin passengers, and will take a limited number of steerage passengers, for which immediate application is necessary. For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR TAHITI and VALPARAISO.—Loading at Alger's Wharf.—The A1 French barque MARY, 600 tons burthen, Captain Maubourguet, will sail about 20th October, as the principal part of her cargo is engaged; has good accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, with immediate dispatch, the ship SHAH JEHAN, 900 tons, H. Miles, commander, will SAIL for above port next week. For light freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and Co.

ONLY VESSEL FOR CALCUTTA.—The ship RACEHORSE, Captain Seward, will sail for above port on 31st instant. For light freight and cabin passage only, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The fine A1 ship ONWARD, 600 tons, W. Whyte, commander, being under engagement, will be dispatched on or about the 20th instant. This ship has lofty 'tween decks, splendid accommodation for Chinese passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to J. SHOOBERT, Exchange.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For the February SALES.—The A1 clipper ship RIFLEMAN, Thomas Norie, commander, will be dispatched the first week in November. Wool received at Talbot's. Has splendid accommodation for saloon passengers. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LONDON.—For FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, Thomas Barnet, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged and on board, will positively sail on 1st November. The whole of her wool is engaged, and a large quantity down. Has elegant and spacious saloon accommodation, and room for a few intermediate passengers. Apply to Captain BARNET, on board, Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO. Carries an experienced surgeon.

FOR LONDON.—FIRST SHIP.—The first-class favourite ship LIBERATOR, 695 tons register, J. H. Vellar, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. Wool received at Talbot's Stores. For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON, with immediate dispatch, the new clipper ship GENERAL LEE, 987 tons register, now on her second voyage, A1 at Lloyd's 14 years, William Cruikshank, commander. Wool received at Flood's Stores. YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

SHIP MARY, from BORDEAUX.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned before the 19th instant, or they will not be recognised. BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES ex SATTARA, from NEW YORK.—The following goods impeding the discharge of the vessel, if ENTRIES be not passed before 10 o'clock, THIS MORNING, the undersigned will cause them to be passed and the goods landed at expense of the Consignees.
BH.—1 case woollen cloth, H. Towombee.
DK&Co.—6 packages merchandise, Daniell, King and Co.
JL over 225 in oblong.—106 ditto ditto, J. Levick and Co.
PB in square.—200 cases oil, ditto
S and S.—61 barrels shoe pegs, Order
1 case books, W. H. Bedell
SB and Co over A.—382 packages merchandise, Smith, Brothers and Co.
SH in square over LB.—32 cases merchandise, S. Hoffnung and Co.
I and Co in square.—255 packages merchandise, F. Lassetter and Co.
MM and Co.—75 cases merchandise, Moses Moss and Co.
R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

SALTARA.—Captain THOMAS will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew.

FLECHERO, from Liverpool.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned by noon on FRIDAY, 19th instant, or they will not be recognised. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

WANTED, to Charter VESSELS for Adelaide or Wallaroo; highest freights given. GEORGE HEWISON, Shipping Agent, Newcastle.

FOR SALE, a new Skiff DINGY and second-hand Ship's BOAT. LOCKWOOD, Mastmaker.

RYDE, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, PENNANT HILLS, PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM CO. NOTICE.—The MEETING advertised to take place at Ryde, on Saturday, 6th instant, was unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY next, 20th instant, at 2 p.m. Shareholders in the above company and others interested, are invited to attend on that day.

NOTICE.—PARRAMATTA NATIONAL SCHOOL BAZAAR will be continued THIS DAY, Friday, 19th instant. C. TUKE, Hon. Sec.

GLEBE SINGING CLASS.—The Second Quarter will commence THIS EVENING. New members are requested to attend punctually at half-past 7. C. CHIZLETT.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

LEFT her Home, South Head Road, opposite New Reservoir, since Tuesday last, SARAH JANE PICKERING. Description: 15 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 high, thin build, fair complexion, slightly freckled, light-brown hair (cut short), dressed in lilac print dress, black cloth jacket, black straw hat, trimmed with black ribbon; black cashmere boots, with elastic sides. Information will be thankfully received by her disconsolate mother, JANE PICKERING.

CHRISTOPHER SHIELS, Harness Maker, formerly of Penrith, is earnestly requested to communicate, immediately, with his Mother, who has returned from England. Any person acquainted with the above or with his present residence, will confer a favour by writing to Mrs. SHIELS, care of Mr. Charles Hanning on, storekeeper, St. Mary's, South Creek.

FELIX HINGSTON, formerly of Melbourne, will hear of something to his advantage by communicating with Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, Melbourne; or if dead, any party furnishing proof of same, will receive Ten Pounds Reward.

JOHN LUKE, who left Adelaide thirteen years since, his Brother WILLIAM wishes to hear from him. Address to him at Mrs. T. Samson's, Kermode-street, North Adelaide.

WILLIAM RUDDIMAN, who arrived in Sydney from Aberdeen, about 12 or 14 years ago, would oblige by sending his address to the Carpenter on board Ship Landsborough, now lying at Campbell's Wharf, Sydney.

JOHN SHAFFERY, last heard of at College-street, Sydney, send address to F. N., Post office, Ashfield.

WARATAH COAL COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—Notice is hereby given, that the sixth Half-yearly General MEETING of shareholders will be held at the head Offices of the Company, Mort's-buildings, Sydney, at noon on MONDAY, the 29th day of October current, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ending on the 30th September, 1866; of electing a Director in the room of Charles Smith, Esq., who retires by lot; and an Auditor, in the room of Richard Binnie, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who are both eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Act of Incorporation. By order of the Directors, D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary. Sydney, 10th October, 1866.

LIVERPOOL BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.—The usual Annual MEETING of the Friends and Supporters of this Association of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held (D.V.) THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m., in the Lecture Room, at Moore College. There will be collection made in aid of the Funds of the Society. WILLIAM HODGSON, Treasurer.

CHURCH SOCIETY, NORTH SHORE.—The Adjourned MEETING will be held in the School of Arts, St. Leonards, on MONDAY, October 22nd. The chair will be taken by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, at half-past 7 p.m.

REV. P. P. AGNEW'S FRIDAY EVENING LECTURES, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.—THIS EVENING, subject—"The Destined Monarch of the World." To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—By the kind permission of the Hon. Minister for Lands, the Grand SPRING EXHIBITION will be held in the Lower Botanic Gardens on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 31st October and 1st November. Forms for securing Space and Rules, and Schedule of Prizes, may be obtained on application to the Treasurer and Secretary, George-street Markets. JOHN GELDING, Secretary.

TO WOOLGROWERS, &c., of NEW SOUTH WALES. The New South Wales Commissioners for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867 having agreed to provide a few Bales of Wool, to form part of a WOOL TROPHY proposed to be erected by all the colonies of Australia, woolgrowers and others, wishing to contribute a bale each, are requested to send the same to the Commissioners' stores, Macquarie-place, Sydney, not later than the 15th November next. As the number of bales is limited, the Commissioners will select such wool as they deem best suited for the trophy. At the close of the Exhibition, the Trophy-Wool will be disposed of according to the contributor's directions. The wool above referred to is irrespective of the fleeces mentioned in other advertisements. Further particulars may be had from A. G. DE GYULAY, Secretary to the Commission.

NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.—Parties wishing to send samples of Wool for the Melbourne and Paris Exhibitions, will please to forward THREE FLEECES to the Commissioners' stores, Macquarie-place, Sydney, NOT LATER THAN the 15th November next. A. G. DE GYULAY, Secretary to the Commission.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—General MUSTER THIS DAY, Friday, at 7.30 p.m., Inner Domain. Undress, with carbines. Every member to attend, or furnish sufficient excuse. P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain, Assistant Inspector Volunteer Artillery.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, No. 5 BATTERY.—Special Parade THIS (Friday) EVENING, at half-past 7 sharp; undress, with carbine and side arms. Every member is expected to be present. W. WILSON.

NO. 1 CO. S. B. V. R.—There will be no Match with No. 5 Co. to-morrow. R. Peel Raymond, Captain.

NO. 1 CO. RIFLE CLUB.—The Quarterly MEETING for Prize Shooting will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. R. C. CLOSE, Secretary.

NO. 1 VOLUNTEER FIRE CO.—Special MEETING at 7.30 sharp. JAMES W. EVANS, Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION. VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the WIDOW (if any) and next of kin of JOHN EDWARD WEIR, late of Bombala, in the Colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased, intestate, greeting. WHEREAS it is represented to us in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, that the said John Edward Weir departed this life at sea, in or about the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intestate, having at his death a certain freehold estate, consisting of twenty acres of land, situate at Bombala, in the colony aforesaid: We hereby cite you to appear personally, or by your respective proctors, before our said Court, at the said Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the second day of November next, there and then to accept or refuse Letters of administration of the estate and effects of the said John Edward Weir, deceased, or to show cause, if you know any, why administration of the said estate and effects should not be committed to MARY GRACE STAFFORD, a creditor of the said deceased. Witness, the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this eighteenth day of October, in the thirtieth year of our reign. D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary. ROBERT WILLIAM ROBERTS, Proctor for the said Mary Grace Stafford.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Indenture bearing date the 6th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and made between JOHN ARMSTRONG of Currawang, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, of the first part; WILLIAM DAVIES, of Goulburn, in the said colony, storekeeper, and SOLOMON EMANUEL, of the same place, storekeeper, of the second part; and the several creditors of the said John Armstrong, named in the schedule, under the said indenture, written with the amounts due to them respectively of the third part: All the real and personal estate of the said John Armstrong, in the colony aforesaid, and all and singular the property, goods, chattels, and effects of the said John Armstrong have been conveyed, assigned, and assured unto the said William Davies and Solomon Emanuel, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, according to the nature and quality of the same respectively upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said John Armstrong, and notice is hereby further given that the said indenture, duly executed by the said John Armstrong, and by the said William Davies, and Solomon Emanuel, and duly attested as by law required, is now lying at the office of CHARLES HAMILTON WALSH, Solicitor, Goulburn, for inspection and execution. Dated this 6th day of October, A.D. 1866. JOHN ARMSTRONG. Witness to signature of said John Armstrong—WILLIAM CONOLLY, J.P. WILLIAM DAVIES. SOLOMON EMANUEL. Witness to signatures of William Davies and Solomon Emanuel.—J. J. ALLMAN, J.P.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND of 6s. in the £ in the Assigned Estate of GEORGE MOODY, of Eden, is now payable. Apply to J. F. M'DONALD, 636, Brickfield-hill.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of Mr. JOHN G. COHEN.—All persons having CLAIMS against this Estate are requested to send particulars of the same to the Bank Auction Rooms forthwith. (Signed) W. WALLIS, J. C. PETERS, Trustees.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of JOHN LIDDELL SHERRIFF and ROBERT DOWNING, of 256, George-street, Sydney, trading as SHERRIFF and DOWNING, Booksellers and Stationers.—All Persons indebted to the above firm of SHERRIFF and DOWNING are required forthwith to pay their ACCOUNTS to the undersigned, and notice is hereby given that payment to any other person will not be acknowledged as liquidation of any debt due to the said firm. Dated 5th October, 1866. F. T. HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt street.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT NELSON, of the Gap Hotel, Watson's Bay. OFFERS, in writing, will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for The Official Assignee's right, title, and interest in the unexpired portion of the lease of the above Hotel, premises, and grounds, with the furniture as it stands in its complete state. The lease is for three years from sixth July, 1866, to sixth July, 1869, at the yearly rent of £100, and a large sum of money has been spent by the insolvent in improvements. This compact Hotel occupies one of the most healthy and romantic positions around Sydney, is the favourite resort of pleasure-seekers and invalids, and is replete with every requisite necessary for at once commencing a large and profitable business at this particularly favourable season of the year. The lease, and inventory of furniture, may be seen, and all information given, on application to ROBERT H. SEMPILL, Official Assignee, 311, George-street, Sydney.

TENDERS required and will be received by the undersigned, up till noon, of 20th instant, for about
25 tons best oaten hay
10 tons lucerne
1800 bushels bran.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-st.

TENDERS, for fitting about 60 STALLS for horses, on board ship Racehorse, will be receive by the undersigned, from whom full particulars can be obtained, up to noon, of the 20th instant. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have not the slightest intention of relinquishing their Furniture Auction Rooms, No. 239, George-street, as reported. Gentlemen not desirous of having a Sale by Auction at their private residence are respectfully informed that their spacious Rooms afford unrivalled accomodation for the advantageous display of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Books, Pianofortes, Carriages, Works of Arts, &c. Valuations accurately made. Advances made on Goods for bona-fide sale at Bank interest. Catalogues prepared free of charge. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers. Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street, and at the Australian Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to announce to the Merchants and Commercial Public of Sydney that they have, this day, entered into PARTNERSHIP as General Auctioneers and Brokers, and trust that their experience, and the great facilities at their disposal for the proper conduct of the business, will secure the confidence and support of the mercantile community. The business of the firm will be conducted under the name of W. C. RUSH and CO., at those central and convenient premises, 319, George-street. Furniture and out-door sales effected. CHARLES CLAY RUSH. WILLIAM CLAY RUSH.

NOTICE.—The Business of MOLISON and BLACK will, from this date, be carried on in LIQUIDATION ONLY. JAMES MOLISON (By his Attorney—JOHN BLACK). JOHN BLACK. Sydney, 3rd October, 1866.

JOHN BLACK and CO., Ship Brokers and Commission Agents, 96, New Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—TO WOOLBUYERS AND OTHERS.—The Public are cautioned against purchasing, from one James Sevil, twenty-four bales of wool, marked No. 1 over JS with MC under, with the bales also numbered, as I claim the same on behalf of the estate of my late husband, William Holmes Sevil, of Miller's Creek, Liverpool Plains. her ISABELLA ✕ SEVIL. mark. Miller's Creek, Liverpool Plains, 28th September, 1866. Witness—GEORGE SYDNEY.

CAUTION.—All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating the following CHEQUES and BANK DRAFT, viz.:—
Commercial Bank Draft, favour of Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, dated 9th October, 1866, £85.
Cheque, drawn by R. H. Blatchford, favour of Messrs. John Frazer, and Co., dated 8th October, 1866, £100.
Cheque, drawn by R. H. Blatchford, favour of John Pope, dated 6th October, 1866, for £6 12s.
The above were sent from Goulburn, on 9th instant, it appears however that the Mail Bag of that date has not reached Sydney.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, from Burrangong, on SUNDAY, 30th September, 1 Bay HORSE, branded JB conjoined over E near shoulder, three bars over C near thigh. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on apprehension and conviction of the thief, or £2 will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of said horse, by THOMAS COUPLAND, Australian Stores, Lambing Flat.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a TARPAULIN, between Market Wharf and Glebe. W. H. DAVIS, Baltic Wharf.

EYE GLASSES LOST, Pitt-street, on Monday afternoon. Please return to the Secretary of the Exchange.

LOST, on the 17th, a POCKETBOOK; a reward on delivery at BLAIR'S Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

LOST, a Steward's CERTIFICATE, and other papers. Any person returning the same to E. BYRNES, 19, King-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a Leather PURSE, in George-street. The finder will be rewarded, on leaving it at Mr. TAYLOR'S, Clarence-street.

STRAYED, from 237, Kent-street, a Dark Grey GOAT. A reward given.

STRAYED into my yard, one Dark Brindle COW, branded HR—— conjoined on off thigh, star in forehead, white patch on off hip; the same having calved since. Owner may have the same by paying all expenses. Apply to Mr. E. Neich, Bath Arms, Burwood.

STRAYED, from Pennant Hills, one Bay PONY, branded WL and J under, star on forehead. Also one Roan PONY, branded C on back, 330 on neck. £2 reward if delivered to THOMAS MEALEY, Pennant Hills.

NOTICE.—If the person, name unknown, that left a Brown HORSE in my paddock for agistment, six months ago, do not pay the amount due, and the advertising, the horse will be sold by public auction, in fourteen days from this date, at the Wheelwrights' Arms, Liverpool. 16th October, 1866. ROBERT COLLIMORE.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, No. 27, Hunter-street, Sydney.

A CARD.—Mrs. GROCOTT, Stay and Corset Maker, 126, Castlereagh-st North, 2 doors from Hunter-st.

BALMAIN, BALMAIN.—The Sydney Parcel Delivery Company's Vans run daily. Central Office, Barrack-st.

BALMAIN 'BUS will leave daily on and after MONDAY, October 22nd. Balmain—8.30, 10, 12, 2.30, 5, 7. Wynyard-square—9, 11, 1, 4.15, 6.

C. W. CALDWELL, Retail and Family Grocer, 280, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

CARRIAGE and CART WHEELS Re-tyred at the shortest notice, 8s per pair. PARFITT'S, William-st.

CITY CARPET GROUNDS.—Carpets beat, altered, and relaid. J. DYER, Upholsterer, Upper William-st.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured, by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon Chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

FUTURE PROSPECTS, advice in regard to, 1s. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 204, Pitt-st., op. Theatre.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Steam Machine and Fancy Printers, Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Engravers, Electrotypers, &c., &c., REMOVED to 108, Pitt-street, between Union Bank and Vickery's-buildings.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and General Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

ICE, ICE CREAM.—Vanilla and Strawberry, at M. COMPAGNONI'S.

ICES, ICES, ICES.—Vanilla, strawberry, raspberry, orange, lemon, pineapples. H. C. DE JOSSELIN.

LUNCHEON, Dinner, Supper, prime Wedding Breakfast on the shortest notice. H. C. DE JOSSELIN.

ILLUMINATIONS, ADDRESSES, TESTIMONIALS, &c., engrossed and illuminated in gold, colours, &c., guaranteed unequalled. Address Getto, care of Mr. T. C. Street, watchmaker, Bridge-street.

MISS ELLIOTT, Dressmaker, 10, Wynyard-square.

MR. F. NIXON, Teacher of Drawing. For terms apply to H. Cole, stationer, George-st. next Denison House.

MILTON HOUSE, ASHFIELD.—Boarding Establishment for gentlemen and families. For terms apply to Mr. GLUE, Pitt-street.

MRS. W. BLAXLAND, being desirous of returning to England early in the year 1867, will be happy to introduce a qualified successor to the parents of her pupils. A moderate premium expected, and written applications only attended to. Ormonde House, Paddington.

MR. HENRY WHARTON begs to inform his pupils, and intending pupils, that he has REMOVED to Burrington House, Wellington-street, Kingston. Circulars forwarded on application.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. MR. C. W. RAYNER from 151, Castlereagh-street, to 147, Pitt-street, Sydney, where his Musical Classes and private pupils will meet as usual.

REMOVAL.—W. ABBEY, Bootmaker, from 70, Market-street, to 350, George-street, half-way between Post Office and Hunter-street.

REMOVED.—B. MOUNTCASTLE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to those more desirable premises, 352, George-street, directly opposite his old establishment.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st. North, opposite Toogood's.

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent and Accountant, 96, New Pitt-street, Sydney. London and Lancashire Fire and Life Companies. Universal Marine Insurance Company.

£1130 TO LEND, in small sums from £10 to £100, on personal security, deeds, certificates, &c. Strictest confidence observed. 78, New Pitt-street.

SECURITIES FOR SALE by the undersigned—
New South Wales, Joint Stock, and City Bank shares
A. S. N., Waratah, Illawarra, and Queensland Steam shares
Sydney and General Insurance shares
Gas-light shares
Bergalia Reef, Gold, and Currawang Copper shares
New South Wales Government debentures and Treasury bills
Queensland Government Treasury bills, 10 per cent.
A. S. N., Sugar, and other Companies' debentures, 8 per cent.
BARTON and MELHADO, Brokers, 165, Pitt-street.

£900—6 PER CENT. New South Wales Government Treasury Bills
£2000—10 per cent. Queensland Treasury Bills
£600—8 per cent. New Zealand Government ditto
£3000—8 per cent. local companies debentures.
Also for SALE,
100 shares Australian Joint Stock Bank
50 ditto Bank New South Wales
Steam, Insurance, and Mining shares.
WANTED,
Commercial Bank shares
City Bank ditto
Bank New Zealand ditto.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

SHARES FOR SALE—
Commercial Bank
Bank of New South Wales
Joint Stock Bank
Australasian Steam
Illawarra Steam.
WANTED, City Bank Shares.
W. CHATFIELD, 382, George-street.

SHARES WANTED.—Commercial, Joint Stock, City Bank, Peak Downs. Fattorini and Co., brokers, Pitt-st.

MONEY.—Wanted, £150 on freehold property. Apply T. O., HERALD Office.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY. Offices, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on personal security, also on deposit of deeds, merchandise, &c. Debts purchased in insolvent estates. Bills discounted, mortgages effected, and all financial operations conducted. A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

THE MINISTERIAL ROUND ROBIN. See to-day's PUNCH. GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

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SYDNEY SHEET DIRECTORY and ALMANACK for 1867, will be published in December.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS for October is now ready, price 6d. All booksellers.

FOR EXHIBITION Engravings see ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, just published; price 6d.

OFFICE ALMANACK FOR 1867, now ready. Cards 6d, paper 3d. JOSEPH COOK and CO., 370, George-street.

CHURCH SERVICES, Prayer Books, and Bibles, very cheap. H. COLE, 380, George-st., and 106, King-st.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, very cheap, from 1s 6d upwards. H. COLE, 380, George st., and 106, King-st.

MUSIC and BOOKS BOUND. H. COLE, 380, George-street, next Denison House.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 3 for 5s. A correct portrait guaranteed at Schroder's, 645, George-st., Haymarket.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two, 5s; four, 7s. 6d; six, 10s; twelve, 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, imported by the undersigned, from the first London manufacturers. Made expressly of first-class hand-made paper, and bound in the most substantial manner, at greatly reduced prices
Super-royal ledgers and journals, rough calf, russia bands, with red basil covers
Royal ledgers and journals, rough calf, double russia bands, and loose basil covers
Medium ledgers and journals, rough calf, double and single russia bands
Demy ledgers, journals, cash books, and letter books, rough calf, paged and lettered
Foolscap ledgers, journals, cash books, and letter books, rough calf, and half rough calf, cloth sides, paged and lettered
Post quarto manuscript books, superfine cream laid paper, bound in morocco, with locks
Post 8vo ledgers and cash books, superfine cream laid paper, bound in morocco, with locks.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer.

GILLOTT'S GENUINE MAGNUM BONUM PENS, &c., imported by the undersigned.
The great black swan quill pen, fine and medium points, 3s per box
Commercial fine, medium, and broad points, 2s per box
Transcribing pen, fine and medium points, 2s per box
Bank and office pens, 1s and 1s 3d per box
Edinburgh pen, fine, medium, and broad points, 2s
Principality pen, fine and medium points, 3s per box
Baronial, No. 332, 3s 6d per box
Engrossing pen, No. 389, 3s 6d per box
Public pen, fine, medium, and broad points, 1s 6d per box
School pen, fine, medium, and broad points, 2s per box
Queen's own, 3s 6d per box
Purple fancy spear pen, Nos. 382 and 417, 1s 6d per box.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer, 332, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Cottage PIANOFORTE, beautiful toned splendid condition, a bargain, at 127, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

LARGE MAGIC LANTERN, 60 first-class Slides, for SALE, cheap. A. B., HERALD Office.

DRINKWATER'S Iron Bedsteads and Bedding Manufactory, 218, Market and Castlereagh sts., late Pitt-st.

WILLOW for grates, also Gold and Silver Tinsel. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

BOXING-GLOVES, best hair-stuffed. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

LEATHER HAT BOXES, Portmanteaus, Valises, and Trunks. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

CRICKET GOODS.—Clubs and schools supplied with every article in the cricket line, at lowest possible rates. M'MAHON, next City Bank. N.B.—Priced catalogues forwarded on application.

TANKS ON SALE. Patent Slip Wharf. JOSEPH WARD and CO., 348, George-street.

SIM'S NEW STEAM FLOUR MILLS, Goulburn-street.
Superfine silk-dressed flour .. £14 per ton
Seconds .. .. £12 „
BRANCH STORES: Mr. CARR'S, Parramatta.

SILK DRESSED FINE FLOUR, 15s, bags included. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

SECONDS FLOUR, 12s, bags included. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, 9s, bags included, PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FLOUR.—Magarey's superfine on SALE. J. HENRIQUES and CO., Bell's-chambers.

MAGAREY'S superfine FLOUR, landing per Rangatira. J. HENRIQUES and CO.

FURTHER REDUCTION in FLOUR.—SUPERFINE, £14 per ton. HOUSEHOLD, £12 ditto. W. PRITCHARD'S Flour Mills, King-street, and his Branch Shops.

BAZAAR.—The only Toy and Fancy Bazaar is LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar, opp. Markets.

LADIES' and Children's Hand Bags and Fancy Baskets, also fitted Carriage Bags, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar.

SAVE 25 percent, and take your choice, at LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery, George-street, opposite Markets.

MALT, on SALE, fine sample, ex Earl Dalhousie. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street.

THE Celebrated Raby CHEESE to be had from J. CLARK, 101, Bathurst-street.

CHILIAN FLOUR, extra fine, sweet, and good, ex Meteor. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

NEW WALNUTS and BRAN, now landing ex Meteor. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

KEILLER'S Confections, now landing. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

CASTOR Oil for SALE. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

NEW Garden HONEY (warranted pure), wholesale and retail. E. FORD'S, Hay and Corn Stores, Park st.

POTATOES.—Potatoes on SALE, and now landing ex Susannah Booth, from Warrnambool, in quantities of not less than 5 tons, at £8 per ton. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex street.

BILLIARD TABLE.—The undersigned has for SALE one by Alcock and Co., of very superior make; also Billiard-bagatelle and Bagatelle Tables. JAMES GRAHAM, Victoria-chambers, Pitt-street.

BILLIARD TABLE (Thurston's), 12 feet petrosian, with pyramid balls, and many extras, in original packages, on SALE by Thurston and Co.'s agent, J. PALMER, 620, George-street South.

FOR SALE, a Six-horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, in good order. A. TOOGOOD.

BILLIARD TABLES, Hopkins and Stephen's, in good order, complete. A. TOOGOOD, Pitt-street.

BILLIARD FURNITURE, Superfine Cloths, Billiard Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Rules. A. Toogood.

CANDLES.—Price's 1 lb. Belmonts, on SALE by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Hunter-st.

PRIME IRISH BACON, just landed. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME. Hunter-street.

HAMS.—Prime Irish, to land. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

OILMEN'S STORES ex Flechero, on SALE. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

CORNSACKS, 2½ lbs. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

FOR SALE. Prime Port Macquarie BEEF, Ton ditto BACON. G. COULTER, 105, Sussex-street.

MANILA CIGARS.—Samples at Office of R. HARNETT, 324, George-street.

TO BAKERS.—FORTESCUE'S Patent SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACE may be seen at Mr. Watson's, baker, Glebe. Burns one-third less fuel, and gives the oven a more regular heat.

CEDAR BOARDS, 18s 9d per 100 feet, in quantities to suit all classes of purchasers, builders, cabinet makers, joiners, undertakers—admirably adapted for coffins, impervious to insects, durable for staircases, wainscoating, partitions, doors, flooring, boat building, on SALE by HENRY FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

CEDAR PLANKS, 24 inch wide, 2 inch thick, on SALE by H. FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-pl.

PRIME Ironbark six-feet Palings, Posts, Rails, &c., very cheap. JOHN J. EARL, Bathurst-street Saw Mills.

COALS, Coals, Coals.—The best Newcastle, at reduced rates. JOHN J. EARL, Bathurst-st. Saw Mills.

PRIME Full-cut seasoned CEDAR and PINE, very cheap, at JOHN J. EARL'S, Bathurst-st. Saw Mills.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

80,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, all sizes, cheap. BROOMFIELD and WITAKER.

PEACOCK'S COMPOSITION and PAINTS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

STONEWARE Chimney Pots, as cheap as slate ones. GOODLET and SMITH, Timber Merchants, 483, George-street.

500,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, American, and Colonial Timber, Doors, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, &c. &c., on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street, 14, Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

DRAIN PIPES, Fire-bricks, Oven Tiles, Fireclay, Cement, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, 5,6, 7,8, and 9 feet; tiles, ridging, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.

THE CHEAPEST TIMBER-YARD in the city, for every description of foreign and colonial Timber Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Palings, Laths, &c. JOHN J. EARL, Bathurst-street Saw Mills, and Sussex-street.

YORKSHIRE FLAGGING for SALE. J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FIRE BRICKS, Oven Tiles, Fire Tiles, &c. BRADFORD and CO., Balmain; Depot, 477, George-st.

FOR SALE, capital BUGGY COB, 6 years, good paces, rides, £10. NORFOLK'S, Castlereagh and Market sts.

FOR SALE, two good Spring-cart HORSES, 5 years, any trial. Norfolk's Stables, Castlereagh and Market sts.

TO SHIPPERS and others.—Three good tip DRAYS, for £22. WILLIAM BULL.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand BUGGY and Harness. W. T. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-st., near King-st.

FOR SALE, a stylish DOGCART, HORSE, and HARNESS; any trial given. Apply No. 3, Montague-terrace, Bourke-street, near Arthur-street, Surry Hills.

HORSES and BUGGIES for SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

SADDLERY and Harness, new and second hand; cheapest in Sydney. Gibson, op. School Arts, Pitt-st.

HORSES, Vehicles, and Harness, of every description, bought and sold. Gibson's Repository, 282, Pitt-st.

HORSES, Buggies, and Dogcarts, for SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S Repository, op. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

PONY, Buggy, and Harness, £35 the lot. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

MAIL PHAETON and HARNESS for SALE.—The Carriage was built by Kesterton, of Long Acre; is very light and elegant, and nearly new. The harness is very superior, London-made, and has scarcely been used. BUCHAN THOMSON, Bligh-street.

MILCH COWS, newly calved, and Springers, always on sale. T. LLOYD, Norwood Dairy, Marrickville.

PROTECTRESS, a Chesnut MARE, 4 years old, stands 16 hands, by the thoroughbred Horse PROTECTOR, out of a celebrated Tasmanian mare, will be sold by public auction, at sale held by F. E. RISHWORTH, at Coogee Bay, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 20th October, at half-past 3 o'clock. Pedigree may be inspected at sale.

1000 VERY superior Bullocks, Richmond River
1000 ditto, Clarence
1000 Cows, ditto
1000 mixed Cattle, New England.
Several lots of fine bullocks and mixed cattle, in New England and near the border.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, doing a genuine business, to be SOLD; unprecedented cheapness. Holloway, Bridge-st.

FOR SALE, an ALLOTMENT, in Telford-street, Newcastle. W. M. CLARKE, 2, Wentworth-place.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BILL—CONTINUED.

The report in yesterday's issue carried the proceedings up to half-past 4 o'clock this morning—clause 1 of the Public Schools Bill being still before the committee, and the motion under discussion being one of adjournment. Snoring was heard from both side of the House so loud as to attract attention, and call forth facetious comment from the few hon members who were awake. The hon. and learned Solicitor-General expressed his decided opinion that the "noes" had it.

Mr. MACPHERSON said he thought the nasal interruptions came from the galleries, and if they were not checked he might consider it his duty to call attention to the presence of strangers.

At ten minutes to five o'clock, when the whole of the members in the House, excepting the hon. gentleman "in possession of the chair," were lying down, attention was called to the state of the House. The bell was rung and a quorum made up.

Mr. HART shortly afterwards called attention to the disorderly conduct of hon. members who were snoring. He suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms should be sent round to stir them up.

Mr. MACPHERSON resumed his address, and was met with cries of "question" from all parts of the House.

Mr. HART rose and asked if an hon. member was to be bullied by the Government and the House, he would take the Chairman's ruling as to whether these interruptions were in order.

Mr. GARRETT said the interruptions were not strictly in order.

Mr. MACPHERSON resumed his address, and was again met with cries of "question." But he said he was not to be bullied down by cries of "question." There was not an hon. member present who would allow himself to be coerced against his will into any course of conduct, and hon. members opposite ought not to coerce hon. members opposed to them. He maintained that this new system would be very expensive—much more so than the present systems were. [The hon. member quoted statistics in proof of his assertion.] It was true that you would have to pay more out of the public treasury than you would if you left the system as it was. He thought no one could deny the fact that the second portion, or rather the third portion of the second division of his subject was proved by these instances he had quoted. It was wrong, at a time when the colony was depressed, to add to her burdens the cost of a new, untried, and expensive system. If he adduced no other instances, he had shown that this new system would be more expensive than the present system. We ought to know the condition of all the schools in the country before we made any change in the systems. [Mr. FARNELL: The Denominational schools were in a very bad state.] Were they? He would come to the National schools presently, and he would show that they were in anything but a flourishing state. (Loud snores.) The hon. gentleman quoted the cases of four schools, the yearly fees paid by scholars to each being £17 18s. in one case; £17 14s. 3d. in another; £108 5s. 1d. in a third; and £45 9s. 11d. in a fourth. If this new system were introduced, all these sums would be lost to the country, and would have to be paid out of the public treasury. (Loud snores.) Another school that would be abolished paid more than half its own expenses. He was sorry if he wearied the House. [An hon. member: "More water."] (Loud snores.) [Mr. DANGAR: "There's another hon. member addressing the House."] (Laughter.) He really wished that hon. members would not interrupt him in his attempt to place these valuable statistics before the House. (Loud snores.) He did not think hon. members were justified in treating these statistics with levity. He had been very careful in the preparation of these statistics. Hon. members might satisfy themselves of their correctness. They might have examined these columns of figures. He had had the pleasure, or rather the duty, of going through all these matters in his own room, and, consequently, all these details were not new to him; and perhaps they were not new to some hon. members of the House. There was, however, one hon. member to whom he thought they were new, and that hon. member was a most remarkable exception. They were new to the promoter of this bill. The reason why he thought that hon. gentleman had been unacquainted with the details to which he had alluded were these. Some time ago, when the second reading of the bill was moved, the House would remember that there was a difference of opinion with regard to the National schools. He would merely say that he believed, from internal evidence, the hon. gentleman had not derived any knowledge from a personal reading of these reports. (Loud snores.) The hon. gentleman could not have had this knowledge, or else he would have felt he was committing something like a crime in endeavouring to induce the House to abolish so vast a number of schools. (Continued snoring.) The hon. member proceeded in the same strain until a quarter-past 6 o'clock, when he said he should not offer any further observations at present, as he believed his hon. friend the member for Eden wished to address the committee.

Mr. EGAN said that the hon. member for Central Cumberland deserved the thanks of the country and the Press for the course he had taken. And he believed that the hon. member's conduct would be appreciated. He was very much surprised to find that the Government had so strong a force at their back. The hon. members who sat up all night to support the Government must have some strong motives for their conduct. He thought that the Chairman had been quite long enough in the chair.

Mr. MACPHERSON again addressed the House, remarking that he was "good for an hour yet." He continued to animadvert upon the conduct of the Government for a considerable time, reiterating his former observations, and expressing his conviction that they were not appreciated by the House. He spoke until twenty-five minutes past 7 o'clock.

Mr. CUMMINGS objected to the Chamber being made a breakfast room. Several hon. members were bringing their breakfasts into the Chamber and eating them. Why not adjourn for a short time in order that hon. members might get their breakfast.

Mr. MARTIN said that after the extraordinary conduct of hon. members opposite the Government would make no concession whatever. (Cheers.)

Mr. GARRETT said that he was very anxious to be permitted to leave the chair for a short time, and

The Committee then consented to adjourn for half an hour. It resumed its sitting at five minutes past eight o'clock.

Mr. MACPHERSON said he was now prepared again to address himself to the question before the Committee. If hon. members were prepared to continue the struggle, he for one was prepared to do the same. It had been said that he had commenced this course of obstruction, but from the reports in the newspapers it would be seen that he had not done so until half-past 12 o'clock—a time when the minority were unwilling to enter upon a discussion of the question. His present action was a protest against the proceeding of the Government who had attempted to force on a discussion, on this most important question, at an undue hour. He had offered no obstruction until half-past 12 o'clock, and he stated distinctly again, that he had entered the House with the full intention of taking a division upon each amendment as it occurred, provided that a suitable time was allowed for discussion of the question. He thought it was due to him that the country should know that this was the case—that he had offered no obstruction to the bill up to half-past 12, and that he had been perfectly willing to consent to an adjournment of the debate. This was a mere exercise of physical force. If not, he knew not what it was. This was not an attempt to carry any amendment before the House, but merely an attempt to prevent further discussion of the question. He would resist the Government in this matter as long as he was able to speak. He would keep up the struggle until failing strength compelled him to give in. He believed that the passing of this bill would inflict an incalculable amount of injury on the country, and holding that view, he was justified in using every constitutional means to prevent its becoming law.

Mr. DONELLY said the Government had not done full justice to the question, and no blame could be attached to those members who had done their utmost to defeat the measure. He asked the Government to allow this measure to be adjourned to a later hour of the day. He did not desire to abuse the rules of the House, but he should do so if compelled.

Mr. MARTIN said he was sure the hon. member who had just sat down had too much good sense to suppose that, after some twenty-five gentlemen had sat the whole night, they would yield a point which they had so long resisted. (Cheers.) The hon. member who had been the cause of this most unwarrantable delay might possibly be under such an impression as that, because he (Mr. Martin) thought the entertaining of such an opinion would be quite in keeping with the structure of mind which had induced him (Mr. Macpherson) to take the course he had adopted on the present occasion. He (Mr. Martin) would not have risen to make any remarks about that course—because the hon. member had told the House, what hon. members were well able to see,—that he was too exhausted to continue the debate much longer—had it not been that the hon. member had made some statements—as he said, with the intention of being reported—which were not entirely in accordance with the facts. The hon. member had stated that he had not begun this course of obstruction (which he admitted he had pursued) until half-past 12 o'clock, and when there was a determination, on the part of those opposed to him, to resist the fair discussion of matters which were debateable. Now he (Mr. Martin) must take leave to deny the accuracy of that statement. (Cheers.) The hon. member after proposing certain amendments in the first section—the only section under consideration—and after speaking at length in support of those amendments, when, as every one thought, that all amendments which any person might conceive it reasonable to propose had been exhausted, the proposal was made that the clause should stand clause one of the bill. The hon. member (and other hon. members acting with him), had then suggested that there was still debateable matter in this section, and that at that late hour he would not allow himself to be forced to a division. (Hear, hear.) Now he (Mr. Martin) took exception to that course on two grounds—(hear, hear)—and he would first suppose that there was this debateable matter—which the hon. member and his friends said existed in this section, but the existence of which he (Mr. Martin) altogether denied; he could not see that that would be a sufficient reason to warrant the hon. member and three or four of his friends in preventing the House from discussing this debateable matter even at half-past 12 o'clock in the morning, if it thought fit. (Cheers.) Where did he find it laid down that a small minority of hon. members were justified in saying that no further business should be proceeded with after a certain hour of the night? (Hear, hear.) Did not the hon. member know that in the House of Commons, which body we looked up to for example, the most important discussions took place after half-past 12 o'clock? Did he not know that the gravest issues were determined there, at a much later hour than that at which the hon. member thought fit to check discussion last night? The hon. member had, on a late occasion, declaimed most loudly against the course of obstruction he had indulged in, and it was no justification of the course he had taken that a course of the same kind had been taken by his opponents on another occasion. (Cheers.) The hon. member had endeavoured to procure the passing of a Standing Order to prevent any person from taking such a course, and the hon. member should have been the last person to have followed so bad an example. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Martin) denied altogether that there was debateable matter in this section, and he asserted without fear of contradiction that no one on the other side of the House would believe that there was debateable matter in the section. (Cheers.) It was transparent to the House, from the language of the hon. member and his friends, that they themselves did not believe in the debateable character of the suggestions which they made. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") Did not the hon member (Mr. Hart) take exception to the use of the word "Council?" and did he not move the omission of that word, with a view of inserting the word "Board?" (Hear, hear.) Had he not also moved the omission of the word "education," with a view of inserting some other word? (Hear, hear.) Could any one believe that these were *bona fide* motions—(cries of "No, no")—involving anything debateable? They were evidently made for no other purpose but to delay the progress of the bill. (Cheers.) Then there was another matter having reference to the proposal to incorporate this body. He (Mr. Martin) was quite sure that no one on this side of the House but the hon. member himself would suppose that was debateable. Everybody must be aware that the most convenient manner of calling a body of this kind into existence was to incorporate it. (Cheers.) Every one must admit that it would be much easier for a body like this to perform its functions as a corporation—and the more especially where power was given to hold lands. (Hear, hear.) If this body were not incorporated, every one must know that great expense must be incurred in the transfer of lands to them, and that the modes of procedure in such matters would be exceedingly cumbrous. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it appeared to him from the nature of the amendments proposed, that the House were justified in believing that those amendments were not bona fide—that they were a part of that plan which the hon. member indicated when he said he would oppose this clause "word by word, and letter by letter, even to the expunging of the crossings of the t's, and the punctuation of the i's." (Cheers.) When the hon. member made use of expressions like these, and taunted hon. members on this side of the House with having taken so many hours to pass two lines of the bill, it was not too much to expect that hon. members should believe that in taking the course he did take, the hon. member had done so with a desire purely to obstruct this measure, and not for the bona fide purpose of procuring a fair opportunity of discussion. He could say for himself that if he had thought that the hon. member and his friends desired simply to have an opportunity for fair and legitimate discussion, he would have been one of the very first to accede to the motion which he made to adjourn at half-past 12 o'clock. He had no desire, any more than most hon. members, to remain here at unreasonable hours, but when one or two hon. members threatened to take advantage of the forms of Parliament for the purpose of coercing as far as they could a large majority opposed to them, they must expect that the backs of that majority would be set up. They must know that it was impossible that a majority of some twenty or thirty members would allow themselves to be dictated to and overridden by some half a dozen opposed to them. In self-defence the majority were compelled to take the course they had taken to prevent the hon. member from carrying into successful operation the threats which he had made so frequently in this discussion. He had stated already that if the hon. member had allowed the motion—that the first clause stand part of the bill—to pass, nothing further would have been done on the present occasion. But the hon. member now asked him (Mr. Martin) to give him some assurance that, if the motion were now allowed to be put, the course which the Government were willing to take some hours ago would be taken at this stage. He could not give the hon. member any such assurance. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Still less could he accede to the proposition made by the hon. member who sat near him, that we should report progress now, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow, or at a later hour of the day. The hon. member ought to have assumed that if the first section were carried nothing farther would have been sought to be done by the Government at half-past 12 o'clock. He was not quite sure that the hon. member was not informed of the intention of the Government even before he began the course he had taken. He (Mr. Martin) did not assert it as a fact, because he did not remember it, but hon. members behind him seemed to be under the impression that the hon. member was made aware of the intention of the Government to go further than this section. (Several hon. members: Most decidedly.) He was as reluctant now, after all the trouble the hon. member had given us, and after the exhibition he had made of himself and of this Legislature before the country—he was as reluctant now as he was then to take any course which could be construed into a desire to suppress discussion by taking advantage of what the hon. member might think an accidental majority, that was—a majority which existed at a time when hon. members who might coincide in opinion with the hon. gentleman opposite might have reason to expect that no discussion would take place. He should be sorry to be a party to such proceedings, and he would not even now like to have matters about which discussion might be fairly expected to take place pressed on in the absence of those who, he admitted, had a right to be heard. The hon. member did not know at this moment whether he (Mr. Martin) himself might not propose some amendment, or whether some of his colleagues might not do so. He had no right to assume that any particular course would be taken, and he had no right to make any suggestion. He had no right to ask us to give him any assurance or to make him any pledge. He had no right at any time to ask us to do anything of that kind; but if it could be supposed that he ever had any such right, that right would have departed from him in consequence of the course which he had adopted. Under these circumstances, and without any desire to show that he or those on that side of the House were acting under any feeling of irritation, without any desire to insinuate in any way whatever that the hon. member in doing what he had done was not actuated by an honest desire to oppose a measure which he thought would be fraught with great injury to the country, without any desire to impugn his motives in any way, he (Mr. Martin) must take this opportunity of observing that, during the seventeen or eighteen years he had been a member of this House, he had not seen a course taken which was so entirely objectionable and unwarrantable as that which the hon. member had taken on this occasion. Under these circumstances, the hon. member could not fairly expect that any proposal in the way of compromise which he might make, either now or at any other time during the consideration of this bill, would be accepted by the Government.

Dr. LANG said that the hon. member for Central Cumberland had appealed to him as giving some authority for the course which he proposed to take in this matter. He certainly did advocate a measure, which was carried, at the suggestion of the late hon. member for Braidwood (Captain Moriarty), that no new business should be entered upon after 11 o'clock. He (Dr. Lang) always supported that motion, and acted accordingly; but in doing so he never disputed the propriety of continuing a debate on any important subject until 12 o'clock or afterwards. He must confess that the course which the hon. member for Central Cumberland had pursued on the present occasion was one that might be characterised not as government by minorities, but as tyranny by minorities. It was quite intolerable that such a system should be allowed to prevail in any deliberative Assembly under representative institutions. It set at defiance the grand principle of representation of government by majorities. If the hon. member happened to be so unfortunate as to find himself in a minority on any important question, the best thing that he could do, was to patiently submit to his misfortune. He should not trouble the committee with any further remarks on the subject, but he thought it due to himself to question the propriety of the hon. member appealing to him as an authority in any way for the course he had deemed it expedient to pursue on this occasion. He trusted that the hon. member would be induced from his sense of propriety to give in, and to allow the first section to be passed, for he (Dr. Lang) quite agreed with the hon. and learned member who had just sat down, that there was an expression given of the sentiments of this side of the House that if the first section were passed no further progress would be asked for during the present sitting. He (Dr. Lang) stated expressly that that was his opinion, that he would leave the House if the first clause were passed, and that he would not sanction any longer sitting. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion, and he thought in the opinion of any reasonable person, all the debatable matter in this clause had been disposed of last night, and it was a matter not only of courtesy, but also of propriety, that the rest of the clause should have been allowed to pass. He trusted that the hon. member would not pursue this course of obstruction in which he was so great a champion.

Mr. LEE observed that, in voting for the second reading of the bill, he said that in committee he should endeavour to make some amendments or that he would support others in doing so. He took that course last night up to 12 o'clock, but when he saw that it became a question of factious opposition to the bill, he at once determined to be no party to it. He said distinctly that Mr. Macpherson had now taken the very course which was most likely to disgust those hon. members who were willing to go with him to a certain length. He (Mr. Lee) would not be a party to the course which had been pursued—a course which was disgraceful to us, and which would tend to degrade us in the eyes of the country.

Mr. MACPHERSON felt called upon to offer a few words in reply to the remarks of the Premier. He was glad to find from his hon. and learned friend's speech that there did not appear to have been a difference in point of fact, but merely a difference of opinion. The hon. and learned gentleman said that in his opinion there could be no shadow of doubt that there was no more debatable matter in this clause. He (Mr. Macpherson) never pretended to see any large amount of debatable matter in the clause other than that which had already been dealt with, but that opinion was held by the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Hart).

Mr. MARTIN: Was it held by him?

Mr. MACPHERSON: It was asserted by him, and the hon. gentleman, being a lawyer, which he (Mr. Macpherson) was not, informed the House that there was a great deal of debatable matter in a legal point of view. If the hon. gentleman was here to speak for himself, he had no doubt that the hon. gentleman would be in a position to give a reason for that opinion. He thought, perhaps, that the hon. gentleman ought to have been present to have given that explanation, but he was not here. He thought that the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney had intimated that there was a disposition on the part of hon. members on the other side of the House to allow the Chairman to leave the chair, provided the first clause was passed. (Cries of "No, no.")

Dr. LANG: There was last night.

Mr. MACPHERSON: As the hon. and learned member for East Sydney was not present, he (Mr. Macpherson) was not disposed to oppose the passing of this clause now, provided the matter ended here. He did not know on what ground the hon. and learned Attorney-General arrived at his conclusion, but he asserted that the hon. and learned member for East Sydney stated that which was not the case. It was for the hon. and learned gentleman, against whom he made the charge, to decide that question. All he said was, that as the hon. and learned gentleman was not here to state his own case, he was not in a position to do it for him; but if the hon. and learned Attorney-General said that there was no debatable matter beyond that, he stated that which was not the fact.

Mr. MARTIN: I did not say so. I say there is very important matter in some of the subsequent clauses of the bill.

Mr. MACPHERSON: The hon. and learned gentleman is not here to show cause.

Mr. MARTIN: Then why not go to a division at once.

Mr. MACPHERSON: I will tell you why. As long as the hon. and learned gentleman was here he had a right to insist that that debatable matter should not be considered until the House was in a position to deal with it. The hon. member is not here.

An hon. member: Why is he not here?

Another hon. member: Because he was ashamed to stop any longer.

Mr. MACPHERSON would give the hon. member a fair reason why he did not wish to come to a division on this clause. It was not because he believed that there was more debatable matter in it, but he knew that there was debatable matter beyond; and he knew that he was not now in a position to continue the debate. There was an honest and fair reason.

Mr. MARTIN: That is no reason why we should be kept here.

Mr. MACPHERSON: Undoubtedly; and if the House was quite content to accept a division on the clause, and not to go beyond it. He should not offer further opposition.

Mr. HANNELL: Let us settle this first.

Mr. MACPHERSON: No. I am quite in a position to talk simply against time; but I am not in a position to argue the new amendments which may arise in a manner in which I should like to argue them before the House.

Mr. MARTIN: Well, go on then, and talk against time.

Mr. MACPHERSON: That is all I can do.

Mr. ISAACS: Time is a portion of eternity.

Mr. MACPHERSON said there was no other prospect, and the hon. gentleman now said that there must be a limit to all things, and that consequently there must be a limit to his power of endurance and resistance. Although he was able to continue this debate——

Mr. PIDDINGTON: Debate! Admirable! Call this a debate!

Mr. MACPHERSON: It was characterised as one, at all events. (Hear, hear, from both sides of the House.)

Mr. LEE: And a very bad one too.

Mr. MACPHERSON: Although he was able to continue this debate he was not able to talk of the real amendments which would follow the discussion of this clause, and he felt that he should neglect a great duty if he did not talk of the amendment. What gain would it be to him individually to allow the clause to pass, and then be forced to make a weak defence on the amendments to be proposed in subsequent clauses? Might he not as well continue to address the House in a way in which it did not matter if it was not particularly interesting to anybody upon the question of this clause passing, as make a weak, ineffective, and totally useless defence on the actual amendment proposed? He did not feel called upon to agree to the passing of the clause unless on the understanding that it would have the effect of postponing the real discussion of matter beyond. He believed if he yielded to this clause being passed that it was within the bounds of possibility that the whole bill would be passed through committee before the breaking up of the House at 3 o'clock.

Mr. WISDOM: It is to be hoped so.

Mr. MACPHERSON: Then he believed there were many persons outside the walls of this House, even those favourable to the bill, who would not think it desirable that a bill of this importance should be passed in a manner so hurried and ill-considered. He should betray his duty to the country, and to those who sent him there, if on any ground of possible injury to himself he now gave way. He did not think that he ought to be left alone in this case, seeing that his demand was a reasonable one. All that he asked was, that the House should be contented with the Chairman leaving the chair, and reporting progress, after this clause in its entirety was passed. He did not see that it was any giving in on his part; it was a giving in on the part of the hon. gentleman who stated that the clause required further discussion, but who was not now here to show ground why the debate should be continued. Rather than the clause should pass, with the possibility of the other clauses being considered now, he would state his reasons a hundred times, and the probability was that by the 50th time he repeated them, the hon. member himself might rise and show cause. He was not prepared to agree to the proposition that this clause do pass.

Mr. MARTIN said he would take the opinion of the Chairman whether, on this motion, an hon. member was permitted to indulge in observations which were clearly irrelevant.

Mr. MACPHERSON: But were they irrelevant?

Mr. GARRETT said the general rule with reference to every motion under discussion was that the observations offered for or against should have some relation to it. On a motion for adjournment, by general consent, hon. members were permitted to diverge a little more widely from the questions than they were with reference to other motions.

Mr. MARTIN: But if the hon. member was going to read again some report from the Denominational School Board, he would take the Chairman's opinion whether he would be in order when he also told the House that he was taking that course in order to obstruct the public business?

Mr. GARRETT said that the rule with regard to debates on such questions was the same as that relating to adjournments of the House. In ordinary motions for adjournment of the House a great latitude was allowed. This motion, that the Chairman leave the chair, practically came to the same thing. It was made on the substantial question before the committee. If the debate diverged from the immediate question of adjournment he thought it ought to have some relevancy to the clause on which the adjournment was moved. In dealing with the expediency of adjournment hon. members could bring in almost any argument.

Mr. MARTIN: But was the reference to the publication from which he was about again to read in order?

Mr. GARRETT: It was impossible for him to say how the hon. member was going to apply his quotations, and until he knew that he could not decide whether they were relevant or irrelevant.

Mr. DONNELLY rose to correct an error made by the Attorney-General with respect to the omission of the word "education." The hon. and learned gentleman had said that that was not a bona fide amendment. He (Mr. Donnelly) moved that amendment, because he could not understand education as applying to secular instruction only. He said this deliberately, in reply to some remarks to which the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney gave expression. He could not congratulate the hon. and rev. member, or compliment him on his veracity. (Hear, hear, and ironical cheers from Dr. Lang.) The hon. and rev. member on a previous occasion, when the question of State aid was before the House, stated distinctly that he would avail himself of all the forms of the House to defeat that motion when the majority of the members of the House were in favour of it. And yet the hon. and rev. member now came forward to abuse and chide other hon. members, because they pursued the very course he then dictated to them himself. (Ironical cheers from Dr. Lang.) He trusted that the committee would accede to the request of the hon. member for Central Cumberland.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he did not believe there was a single member of the House who did not see through the barefaced "insolent hypocrisy" conveyed in the speech of the hon. member for Central Cumberland. He showed himself a master in the art of deception. The hon. gentleman wished to lead them to believe that he was in leading strings guided by Mr. Hart—that he himself did not know whether there was any debatable matter in the clause, but that he was led to believe that there was debatable matter in it solely by the superior genius of Mr. Hart; and yet the hon. member for Central Cumberland made some pretensions to candour and piety. He (Mr. Buchanan) could only characterise the conduct of that hon. member in one way, as he had characterised it before, and he would now leave him in the hands of the House to stand out, according to his own showing, as a transparent hypocrite. The hon. gentleman who had just sat down had impudently attempted to assail the character of one who had laid the Australian colonies under a deep debt of gratitude. But what could they think of the miserable utterances of that hon. member, when they had witnessed his conduct in the presence of certain dignitaries, and when his utterances stamped him as a cringing slave, surrendering himself, body and soul, and casting his right of thought into the keeping of others? He (Mr. Buchanan) was filled with humiliation and disgust to think that any man living, especially a representative of the people, should cringe and cower before those whom he worshipped,—for it was not God that he worshipped. He had thrown himself, and all that man held dear, at the feet of his fellow man. He had surrendered his right of thought, and made himself what he actually was—a mere cipher.

Mr. DONNELLY trusted that he should not be betrayed into any exhibition of temper, after the violent attack of the "hon." gentleman who had just made this attack upon him. That hon. gentleman had displayed a remarkable amount of cowardice, for he had attacked the hon. member for Central Cumberland at a time when he knew that hon. gentleman was unable to reply to him. He had said also many nasty things about him (Mr. Donnelly). But he did not care about that. He thought the greatest praise he could have was the hon. gentleman's abuse. Whether in this House or out of it he was not afraid to state what he thought of that hon. gentleman.

Mr. BUCHANAN: All the cowardice was on your side.

Mr. DONNELLY: I am not afraid to state here or elsewhere what I think of you.

Mr. BUCHANAN: State away.

Mr. DONNELLY did not know whether he was infringing upon the forms of the House or not, but he said this, that the hon. gentleman was a person whom he would not believe on his oath. (Cries of "Oh! oh!" from both sides of the House, and "Hear, hear," from Mr. Lucas.)

Mr. GARRETT said if any such language was used it would be impossible to keep anything like order.

Mr. MARTIN suggested that the hon. member should withdraw the words.

Mr. DONNELLY said if they were contrary to order he would withdraw them.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Speak English.

Mr. DONNELLY said the hon. member said something very nasty about him. He said he (Mr. Donnelly) worshipped the clergy, or something of that kind, and that he was cringing and crawling. His opinion of the hon. gentleman, however, was fully formed before he gave expression to those remarks. It was upon those remarks he made the statement, but he would withdraw the expression if it were considered offensive to the House. He would repeat the assertion, however, that the greatest praise he could obtain was the hon. gentleman's abuse; and this he would state in the House or anywhere else that the hon. member liked.

Mr. CUMMINGS regretted that such language had been used, and said that such conduct was only in keeping with some hon. members who were not masters of their impulsive natures. He could assure the House upon his honour that this was not a preconcerted matter so far as he was concerned. Had there been any intimation on the part of the Government that they were willing to accept amendments on the objectionable clauses of this bill, he would have contented himself to abide the result.

Mr. PARKES said in the early part of the discussion of this bill he asked permission of the committee to state, in a few words, what amendments the Government proposed. He desired fairly to put the committee in possession of what they intended to do in dealing with this bill, and how they proposed to remodel it; but he was prevented from taking that course by the hon. member for Central Cumberland.

Mr. CUMMINGS said he was pleased to hear that such was the case. It was the first time that he had heard of it.

Mr. MARTIN: The hon. member for Central Cumberland objected, and said that the Colonial Secretary had better confine himself to the section under discussion.

Mr. MACPHERSON admitted that he had objected. He did not see why the Colonial Secretary should have a right to allude to clauses not under discussion, and to which other members would be precluded from referring.

After some further observations from Mr. CUMMINGS,

Mr. EGAN said he would like to know from the Government what was their intention if this clause were carried? Would they still proceed with the bill?

Mr. MARTIN said that question had been put and answered already.

Mr. EGAN said it would be unfair of the Government to attempt to pass this bill through committee this day.

Mr. MARTIN: Let the first clause be passed, and they would see what course the Government intended to pursue.

Mr. EGAN said as far as the first clause went he had no desire further to obstruct its passing, but in regard to the further proceeding with the bill he must pursue what course he thought proper.

Mr. LUCAS said he was in favour of the clause as it was proposed by the Government, and that he remembered hearing a member of the Ministry state before 12 o'clock that if the first clause were passed they would move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. EGAN: I did not hear it.

Mr. ISAACS: The observation made, and the remark on the other side was, "Don't you wish you wis' you may get it." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LUCAS thought they might as well go on till 3 o'clock and then adjourn till Tuesday. He intended to vote for an amendment on the 8th clause.

Mr. LLOYD said he had been disgusted with the course taken by the Opposition, and he suggested that the bill should be pressed on as far as the 8th clause. The Government could then stay further proceedings for the present.

Mr. DE SALIS said he had been home and slept comfortably, in which he felt he had acted rather unfairly. He had been told that the debate had been carried on in good temper, but certainly since he had been here it seemed to him that the people were in that kind of temper called "cranky." They were not in a position to discuss the other amendments to be proposed in this bill.

Mr. MARTIN said the hon. member had no right to assume that the Government were going to do anything unreasonable; he certainly had no right to ask them to do that which they had already refused to do on good grounds—that was to make any terms whatever with the hon. member for Central Cumberland. What they did they would do without regard to that hon. member.

Mr. DE SALIS said there were other hon. gentlemen to be considered, but it seemed to him that the matter was now one of spite.

Mr. MACPHERSON said unless there was an understanding expressed or implied, that the Government would not go on further after this clause, he should feel it his duty every quarter of an hour to rise and address the House.

Mr. MARTIN said, they certainly should go on some more or other.

Mr. MACPHERSON said he was not alluding to "some more or other."

Mr. MARTIN: If we wait for a week we will do it.

Mr. MACPHERSON: Did he understand the hon. gentleman to say that he would go on with the bill now? As far as he was concerned, the hon. gentleman could pass the second clause this moment.

Mr. MARTIN said he did not speak about anything else.

Mr. MACPHERSON: But the hon. member gave them clearly to understand that he was going on with the bill afterwards.

Mr. MARTIN said he did not do anything of the kind. He was not going to give any promise or pledge whatever to the hon. member.

Mr. MACPHERSON: It is a mere point of honour with the hon. member.

Mr. MARTIN: It is.

Mr. MACPHERSON: Then he could have no object in pressing the matter further. He really believed it was the hon. gentleman's intention to go on with the rest of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN: He did not say that their intention was either one way or the other.

Mr. MACPHERSON: After the way in which the hon. member had spoken, he trusted to the sense and fairness of the House, and he should not offer any further opposition.

The motion for adjournment was then put and negatived.

The clause was put and passed.

Clause 2 was proposed.

Mr. MACPHERSON rose.

Mr. MARTIN: The Government had stated over and over again that they would not make any terms or indicate in any way what they were going to do. He stated that there were some clauses that were fairly open to much discussion, and which, perhaps, it would not be right to press on the consideration of the House when many members were absent, who might not suppose that a discussion would come on at that hour. He said so still. They had passed the first clause, and the Government did not wish to lose the whole of this sitting. There were a number of clauses on which in his opinion no discussion should be reasonably expected to arise. This second clause was one of that character. He challenged the hon. member to suggest any amendment to it.

Mr. MACPHERSON said he was not yet prepared to submit or to proceed with the bill, and he moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. DE SALIS understood the Government to have expressed a kind of pledge that they would not proceed further than clause 4, but their conduct looked suspicious when they spoke of proceeding as far as clause 9.

Mr. PARKES said it would be utterly impossible for the Government to accept any terms under a distinct promise, especially when the Government were supported by a large majority of the House. He was at a loss to see any ground of complaint against the course the Government had taken. They had not withheld information or attempted to stop discussion; and, having sat up all night listening to the most insufferable insults without offering any reply, it was now sought to oppose the progress of the measure even when it was proposed to go on only with unimportant clauses. The bill had now been before the House for six weeks, and yet they were told that it would have to be passed line by line and word by word. Under such circumstances, it would be necessary to proceed with all reasonable dispatch.

Mr. LEE could see no reason why the bill should not be proceeded with. To report progress now would be an abandonment on the part of the Government and the supporters of the bill of the position they had fought for all night.

Mr. ISAACS, in reply to Mr. De Salis's expressed suspicion of the course the Government proposed to take, said the remark was scarcely one appropriate to intercourse between gentlemen.

Mr. DE SALIS said whether he was a gentleman or not he must say that the conduct of the Government who stated that they intended to go on only with a few unimportant clauses, and, having passed these, proposed to go on to others that involved lengthy discussion, did look suspicious.

Mr. MACPHERSON did not see that there could be any objection to clauses two, three, and four.

The motion was put and negatived.

Clause 2 (Acts 11 Vic. 48 and 16, Vic. 16 and 22, and Vic 11, repealed, and Board of National Education dissolved); clause 3 (Denominational Board dissolved); and clause 4 (personality of Denominational Board transferred to Council of Education), were agreed to without discussion.

Clause 5 (Council of Education, how members thereof to be appointed).

Mr. PARKES said, if there was any disposition to oppose this clause, he would not say the Government would persist in going on with it. There was nothing debatable in it, with the exception of the second provision, "that no two of the five members shall belong to the same denomination;" and this appeared to have been affirmed by the adoption of the first clause. But the Government proposed to omit this proviso altogether. Undoubtedly in the composition of this Council of Education what alone ought to be considered was the obtaining of the fittest persons, without regard to religious denominations; so even if a majority of these persons, the fittest to administer the funds voted for education, happened to belong to the Roman Catholic, Anglican, or other Church, it would be the right course to appoint them. It would be impossible to form two opinions upon this question if it was considered in an impartial light. It would be the duty of any Government to get men of such standing, educational attainments, influence, and business faculties as to be the best fitted to perform these very serious duties, and the faith of these gentlemen ought to be lost sight of altogether. This proviso was simply a copy from one in the Common Schools Act of Victoria, where he believed it was inserted in order to afford some guarantee—a clumsy and imperfect one as it was—against undue sectarian preponderance. The principle of representation on a Board of this kind was a very different thing to this. For the purpose of throwing upon the Government the responsibility of selecting the fittest persons to be members of the Board, he now proposed to omit this proviso; and whoever might be the Government having to appoint these members he apprehended that they would be influenced solely by the desire to get the fittest persons in the country to perform these duties. Some influential members, including Mr. Hay, thought it would be an improvement to leave out this proviso, and as far as the views of the clergy were made known to the Government, it appeared they would approve of its being left out. This matter then might very well be disposed of now. The next clause might be debatable. He was, however in the hands of the committee, and if they were disposed to defer the consideration of this clause he should be perfectly content to accede. (Cries of "Go on, go on.")

Mr. MACPHERSON objected to proceeding with the clause, which was one of the most important in the bill, as recognising the Denominational element in the Board. If he could get only one hon. member to support him, there should not be another line passed at this sitting. (Cries of "Question.")

Mr. MARTIN said the *chief opponents of* the bill were the clergymen of the Church of England and of the Church of Rome, and they had sent in a large number of petitions and procured signatures to many more, so that their views were pretty well known. From those expressed, it appeared that they thought if religious denominations were to be represented, they ought to be represented in different proportions according to population—as, for instance, three members for the Church of England and two for the Church of Rome. This would leave none for the other denominations. But rather than have only one member each on the Board, they said they would prefer that the proviso be struck out; that was, if there was not to be a representation according to numbers. Then the committee having agreed that the Board should consist of five, one of two things only remained to be done—either to reserve the Denominational distinction and confine the Church of England and the Church of Rome to one member each, or to give them a share according to population, and exclude all the other denominations. If neither of these alternatives was palatable, then the only course was to omit the proviso altogether, and this appeared the most reasonable. The hon. member for Central Cumberland might suppose that if the Act passed the Government would have to make the appointments, the matter being left practically in the hands of the present Colonial Secretary against which possibility he would like to guard as far as he possibly could. But the Board would be removable by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, and if the Colonial Secretary exercised this power of appointment improperly another Government could easily rectify the matter by appointing other persons.

Mr. MACPHERSON did not think it was so easy to cancel appointments as to make them. Objectionable persons might be appointed, but unless something very clear was shown against them, no Colonial Secretary would like to upset the work done by his predecessor. He (Mr. Macpherson) was not in a position to say he had, on this matter, consulted those whose opinions he respected, and he thought it was hardly fair that the Government should drive the committee at once to a decision on it. In asking for a postponement of the question it was not with a view to offering factious opposition. (Cries of "Go on, go on.") He understood that gentlemen on the Opposition side were disposed if the business was now adjourned till to-morrow, to give it precedence.

Mr. BUCHANAN objected to surrendering an inch of ground to the hon member, and he did not think the Government would be fairly treating their supporters who had faithfully stood by them all night if they held any terms with the hon. member but that of surrendering at discretion. Now he found himself half demented, tottering and fumbling about, and incapable of conducting opposition any longer, the Government seemed disposed to adjourn the matter. They should consider whether out of respect to themselves and their supporters they ought not to proceed, or at any rate only adjourn the question till this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. PARKES said, after the distressing figure drawn by the last speaker of the gentleman opposite, it would be hardly humane to go such extremes as to leave Central Cumberland with only one member. He was inclined to think that both sides would be willing to suspend the business at this stage if it was clearly understood that the House adjourned till to-morrow (Friday), and that the consideration of this bill in committee took precedence of all other business. He therefore moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Friday.

Motion put and agreed to.

The House resumed, progress was reported, and leave given to sit again on Friday, with precedence of all other business.

MESSAGES FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. SPEAKER reported the receipt of a message from the Legislative Council, transmitting the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Facilitation Bill for the concurrence of the Assembly; and another returning the Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company's Bill without amendment.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past 11 until 3 o'clock on Friday.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Board of Visitors, Lunatic Asylums, to the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—The Board have had under consideration a report of the interview which the president and the two medical members had with you on the morning of the 26th ultimo, and the result has been a unanimous desire on the part of the Board, that a formal communication should be made to you upon the following matters, which, in their opinion, seriously affect the interest of the institution placed under their inspection, and the ability of the Board to render that inspection practically beneficial.

I. The Board desire, in the first place, to call attention to various matters which have from time to time formed the subject of recommendations in reference to the condition and management of the Asylum at Tarban Creek.

1st. The overcrowded state of the Asylum. This, the great defect in the institution, until the removal of which nothing can be done in the way of permanent improvement, was brought under the notice of the late Colonial Secretary, in a letter dated the 23rd December, 1865, within three weeks after the appointment of the Board, and again pressed upon his consideration at a personal interview early in January last, and has since been the subject of repeated complaint. The Board would refer to their weekly reports of 25th January, 3rd March, and 13th March, and more particularly to their general report of 24th February, and their letter of 1st March, all of this year. From their letter of 1st March, the following is an extract:—"It is absolutely necessary that immediate steps be taken to relieve the Asylum of large numbers of the present inmates. The risk of some great disaster arising from the continuance of the present overcrowded condition of buildings but imperfectly ventilated, is too grave to justify the Board in abstaining from pressing it on your attention, and we do not feel satisfied with the reflection that the consequences of this overcrowding have hitherto been confined to the aggravation of most of the defects mentioned in the Board's reports recently transmitted." These repeated representations, on the part of the Board, have as yet been productive of no apparent result. The Asylum at Tarban is still frightfully overcrowded; indeed the evil has increased to such an extent, as to do away with a great portion of the benefit which might otherwise be derived from the institution.

2nd. The deficiency of proper day-room accommodation. This subject was brought under notice by the Board's report of the 24th February, but the deficiency still continues.

3rd. The state of the airing courts, especially in reference to drainage. This was noticed in the Board's weekly report of 25th January, and was particularly mentioned in the report of 24th February; the evil, however, remains unremedied. The airing courts have still the appearance of prison yards, and are as badly drained as ever; one of them in particular, during the recent heavy rain, became almost unfit for use, as, instead of being turfed or paved, it is covered with a mixture of clay, gravel, and large stones; the consequence of which is that the patients in wet weather are up to their ankles in mud, and the more mischievous amongst them have the means, which they occasionally use, of injuring the attendants by means of the stones which they extract from the ground.

4th. The offensive condition of the water-closets. This nuisance, alike subversive of comfort and injurious to health, was noticed in the Board's report of 24th February, and has proved the subject of frequent remonstrance, both in the time of the late Colonial Secretary and since, but, notwithstanding, it is not in the slightest degree abated; to use the language of the Superintendent, "the exhalations constantly reeking in a greater or less degree from them pervade every part of the building, and are always offensively perceptible to the smell."

5th. The want of proper appliances for washing generally, and also for bathing. This was also one of the subjects noticed in the Board's report of 24th February. Nothing has, however, been done to remedy the defect. In No. 1 ward there is no washing-place at all, and the patients wash themselves in the yard, winter as well as summer.

6th. The very defective accommodation provided for the attendants. To this the Board drew attention in their report of 24th February; but no relief has as yet been afforded to a class of persons who, in the opinion of the Board, are deserving of greater consideration than they have hitherto received. As intimately connected with this matter may be noticed the acknowledged inadequacy in point of numbers of the staff of attendants, there being only at present one to every fourteen male inmates.

7th. The Board also submitted for consideration, in their general report of the 24th February, the necessity of affording to the patients additional means of amusement and recreation. Some steps have apparently been taken in reference to this matter, but the condition of the patients hitherto has been practically but little improved, especially as regards cheerful employment in the open air.

8th. The total want of any provision for affording to the patients the consolation derivable from the ministrations of religion. This was noticed in the Board's General Report of 24th February, but no change has been made in this respect for the better, although it is universally admitted that religious worship is one of the recent innovations in the right direction which have marked the introduction of the humane system of treating lunatics, and that its effects are in many instances beneficial and conducive to the recovery of patients.

The Board would respectfully but firmly point out, as the result of the foregoing statement, that there are actually eight important matters connected with the condition and management of the Tarban Asylum, which the Board, from an anxious desire to effect some practical improvement, have repeatedly pressed upon the attention of the Government, and that in not one instance can it be said that anything can be really done to remove the evil or (except in one instance partially) to remedy the defect complained of. The result is, that the Board are placed in the position of being witnesses of a state of things at variance with their views of the proper condition and due management of the institution placed under their inspection, and this state of things continues notwithstanding representations which they have repeatedly made in compliance with the instructions under which they act.

II. The Board desire in the next place to direct attention to the difficulty which at present exists in the way of their rendering their inspection conducive to the maintenance of the Asylums even in their present condition. In the course of their visits, the Board have often had occasion to observe want of repair in the buildings, defective supplies of articles needful for the institutions, and other matters requiring immediate attention. These have been noticed in their weekly reports and otherwise, but the notice has not been productive of any result. The visits of the Board are thus continued in the face of deficiencies which they ought to report, but the reporting of which has proved useless. The following are instances of the matters referred to:—

1. On the 25th of January last, the visitors specially reported, "The floors of several of the sleeping apartments in the eastern wing of No. 2, on the female side, required immediate attention, on account of their state of disrepair."

Again, on the 1st of March, the Board wrote, "Nothing has yet been done with reference to the repairs of the floor in some of the sleeping apartments on the female side." On the seventh instant nothing had been done.

2. Some of the medicines mentioned in a requisition sent in July 1865, had not been supplied on the 3rd of March last.

3. In January last a requisition was sent for 700 pairs of men's boots. On the 16th June, only 334 pairs had been received, and as 100 were of a small size many of the patients were barefooted.

4. On the 4th of June, a requisition was sent to desire the contractor to empty three of the water-closets, but no attention was given to the matter for three weeks.

In such cases as those just instanced, the Board painfully feel the difficulty of their position, from the want of means at their disposal to prevent the serious inconvenience involved in the omission to deal at once with the matter of complaint. They, therefore, submit that some plan should be devised to enable the ordinary and current wants of the institutions to be at once supplied, either through the authority of the Board, or otherwise, so as to prevent the annoyance and discomfort attendant on the continuance of a state of things such as that which has been described. This, they venture to suggest, might be accomplished by authorising the Superintendent to make requisitions for necessary articles urgently needed, or for repairs of a trifling nature—such requisitions to be approved by the Board, and signed by the President. Under an arrangement of this kind, if any particular requisition could not at once be complied with, the head of the department to which that requisition had been sent, might be instructed to write to the President of the Board, and communicate the cause of delay.

III. The Board desire also to draw attention to a matter which, though not perhaps falling strictly within their line of duty, is so intimately connected with it as to justify the present reference. It is submitted that plans of improvement connected with the institutions, placed under the inspection of the Board, ought not to be resolved upon without some communication and consultation with the Board. This would appear especially reasonable in reference to the medical members of the Board, whose opinions and advice may be naturally expected to be of value upon such subjects. And even, as to the Board in general, it is respectfully submitted that it is unnecessarily discouraging to the members, in the discharge of their duties, to find that plans have been considered and resolved upon, of which they disapprove, without any opportunity having been afforded of bringing their views under the notice of those by whom these alterations are being carried out. The Board feel the more justified in adverting to this matter, as the late Colonial Secretary assured them that nothing of importance, in the way of change, should take place without the Board being consulted upon the subject. In illustration of the view now submitted may be mentioned the plan of the intended temporary depot, at Darlinghurst, for persons supposed to be insane, while the necessary steps are being taken for sending them to the Lunatic Asylums. This plan was communicated to the President, and two medical members of the Board, in the interview already referred to, as a matter resolved on by the Government. The Board, however, would have been desirous, before any such resolution had been arrived at, to have submitted the views of the medical members, who entertain a decided opinion that the plan of having the proposed establishment attached to the Infirmary, possesses greater advantages than the one resolved upon. The public are unanimous in condemning the present plan of sending persons who are insane, or suspected of being so, to the gaol, and they fear that the close vicinity of the proposed building to the gaol, as well as the fact stated at the interview, that a part at least of the attendants are to be drawn from amongst the warders, will so far connect the two institutions, as to render this equally distasteful as the old plan. And further, they do not consider that the ordinary training and duties of prison warders in any way fit them for attendance upon lunatics. They think that among the advantages attendant upon having alleged lunatics sent to the Infirmary, may be reckoned, the probability that the relations of persons in this state would prefer having them sent to an institution which offers ample guarantee for their safety and kind treatment, together with the benefit of medical supervision night and day, and skilled attendance equal in amount to any exigency that might arise. And further, although the matter of finance is not directly in their department, yet, considering that it is so indirectly, inasmuch as most pressing defects in the lunatic establishments have not yet been remedied, on the ground that funds are deficient,—the medical members are impressed with the conviction that an establishment of the kind described to them, would necessitate an expenditure of more than four times the amount of that required for the Infirmary plan, both as to the cost of erection, and also that of working expenses, and they cannot but regret the expenditure of any money more than is actually necessary on a mere depot where patients would only be retained for a few days, while the permanent asylums are so deficient.

The Board have thus endeavoured to put you in possession of those matters to which they referred at the commencement of this communication, and having done so, they most respectfully invite your consideration of the same, in order that steps may be taken to remedy the more serious causes of complaint, and generally to render the action of the Board as practically beneficial as possible to the institutions placed under their inspection.

We have, &c.,
CH. CAMPBELL,
ALEXR. GORDON,
GEORGE H. ALLOWAY,
JAMES C. COX,
EYRE G. ELLIS.

Sydney, 17th July, 1866.

The President, Lunatic Asylums Board, to the Colonial Secretary.

Chambers, Elizabeth-street,
Sydney, 4th August, 1866.

SIR,—No official intimation has yet reached me of your having received the last detailed report from the Board of Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums, dated the 17th ultimo. If you have received it, and if you have done the Board, of which I was appointed President on the 5th of December last, the honour to peruse that report, you will not be surprised that I now beg to be permitted to resign the empty appointment which I hold.

I accepted it under the influence of an opinion expressed by your predecessor, Mr. Cowper, that I might by so doing be of service to a class of our fellow creatures entitled to our warmest sympathy. As Mr. Cowper was a practical Minister, well versed in official business, and seemed anxious to carry out the improvements suggested in the admirable despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 9th of October, 1865, I believed (as the instructions, which he issued on the 16th of January, for the guidance of the Board, and his promise that a bill, in many respects similar to the Tasmanian Act should, as soon as possible, be laid before the Legislative Assembly indicated) that the Board would not only possess full power to report to your office upon all matters connected with the condition and management of the lunatic asylums, but that its recommendations for the improvement thereof would be attended to. The early removal of Mr. Cowper from office prevented our having an opportunity of testing the sincerity of his professions. On your accession to office, we had no reason to complain of the manner in which you received our complaints and suggestions. You courteously listened, and repeatedly assured us that the evils of which we complained should be remedied.

For my colleagues and myself, I must be permitted to say, that during eight months we have zealously endeavoured to perform our duty in accordance with the instructions which your predecessor issued to us. We have punctually visited the asylum at Tarban once a week, and the asylum at Parramatta once a month. We have made ourselves acquainted with the cases of the patients, in order that none might be admitted except on legal warrant, and none detained after the state of their minds justified their being discharged. We have inspected every bed and every cell, the privies (miscalled water-closets), the laundries, the kitchens, and the airing yards. We have, as our reports in your office attest, earnestly pressed on your attention the many deficiencies to be noticed in the two asylums, as compared with similar institutions in the mother country and the sister colonies of Tasmania and Victoria, where progressive improvement is being made. I may add that two days in each week have been devoted to my official duties. Now, what has been the fruit of our care and labour?

According to our last report already adverted to, "in not one instance can it be said that anything has been really

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done to remove the evil or to remedy the defect complained of." The airing courts at Tarban have still the appearance of prison yards, and are still so badly drained, that in one or two of them the patients in wet weather are up to their ankles in mud. The disgusting state of the privies is not in the slightest degree improved since we first called attention to that intolerable nuisance. The appliances for washing the clothes of the patients, and for their bathing, are as defective and unsatisfactory, as they were the first day we inspected them. The pavement and floors in some of the wards are still in the same *unrepaired* and dangerous state as when we first remonstrated on the subject. The overcrowded state of the asylums—"the *causa et origo*" of most of the evils complained of, has become worse than when it attracted the attention of Mr. Cardwell. For *then*, instead of 1000 to 1500 cubic feet of air—the minimum, according to the best authorities in England, which should be allowed to each patient—the 420 patients confined at Tarban enjoyed each about 650 cubic feet; now the 515 confined there have less than 500 cubic feet each. Nothing but the wonderful salubrity of our climate can have hitherto prevented the breaking out of some pestilential distemper. My remonstrances on this point have been totally disregarded. Mr. Cowper had promised that 150 of the patients who were not dangerous lunatics, but imbecile and epileptic, should be removed to the old Military Barracks at Parramatta. Nearly five months ago, when explaining to me why that arrangement could not be carried out, you, Sir, promised that in six weeks the 150 should be removed to some other locality. The old Sugar Company's buildings at Canterbury, with about twenty acres of land and abundance of fresh water, were offered to the Government for the purpose. For the continuance then of this, the greatest defect of all, you are responsible.

You are aware that, in a religious point of view, the terrible words which the gloomy genius of Dante saw traced over the portal of his Inferno, "Lasciate ogni speranza voi che' ntrate," may with truth be inscribed over the entrance of each of our Lunatic Asylums; for in these places the consolatory influence of religion is unknown. Upon my first visit, I asked for the chapel; I was told there was neither chaplain nor chapel. If there were one fitted up according to the ritual of the Church of England, and another according to that of the Church of Rome, and a chaplain were to have a service, partly choral, in each twice a day without a sermon, many of the unhappy lunatics might be allured to enter, and in the revival of the associations of their childhood be raised for an hour, at least, from the dreary monotony and debased sensuality in which at present they pass their existence. Amongst 1000 lunatics at Tarban and Parramatta, two energetic chaplains might be fully employed. The opportunity of telling their sorrows and trials, partly imaginary though they be, to a clergyman, and listening to pious counsel conveyed in accents of kindness, would in all cases have a soothing tendency—in some might be highly conducive to recovery. The very great proportion of males to females, nearly two to one, may lead us to suspect that the loss of reason has in many instances been occasioned by the absence of all religious restraint, and consequent indulgence in drinking, and the gratification of the worst passions of our fallen nature.

To visit every week such scenes of wretchedness and irreligion, for the purpose of narrowly inspecting all that is loathsome, without the power of rendering that inspection practically beneficial to the unhappy lunatics, is a task to which I feel myself no longer equal. If the letters and reports of the Board were punctually acknowledged; if our remonstrances had the desired effect; if I could demand from the head of a department to which a requisition had been made for necessary articles urgently needed, or for trifling repairs essential to comfort, an explanation of the cause of unexpected delay in complying with the requisition; a sense of duty arising out of the knowledge that I was useful might induce me to retain a disagreeable office. But I have before me documentary evidence that the present Superintendent of the Asylum at Tarban (who is certainly entitled to the highest pension the Government of New South Wales can bestow), and successive Boards of Visitors have during the last fifteen years suggested the same improvements as we now suggest (the introduction of religious worship excepted, that being one of the most recent innovations of the humane system), and have made the same remonstrances to as little purpose as we are making them now: *e.g.*, the Board of Visitors in July, 1854, complain "that the repeated suggestions of former Boards relative to the overcrowded state of the asylums have not yet been attended to—that the airing yards have never been paved—that the flooring in one of the dormitories "is loose, and requires immediate repair" (probably one of the very dormitories as to which we have repeatedly made the same complaint). And, again in January, 1860, the Board, suggesting a better mode of construction for the water-closets, write "We record our protest against the existing evils of the old part of the building being reproduced in the new." The appointment of Boards of Visitors has therefore signally failed of effecting the desired improvement, seeing that successive Boards have been compelled to witness a state of things utterly at variance with their conceptions of the proper condition and management of the asylums placed under their inspection, without being able to do more than place on record futile remonstrances and impotent protests.

The difficulty of my position has been aggravated by your disregard of the promise made by Mr. Cowper, that nothing in the way of change should be ordered until the subject had been submitted for the consideration of the Board; by your resolving upon plans of which the Board, especially the medical members disapprove, by your not consulting us at all on the subject of expenditure, nor on the appointment of a successor of the late lamented Dr Greenup, whose death there is reason to suspect, was unhappily the result of your neglecting a strong remonstrance on our part, against the lax practice which prevails of sending to the Parramatta Asylum troublesome criminals from the gaols; by requesting that each separate matter noticed in the Board's reports, "be made the subject of a separate communication," which compelled me, on the 27th ultimo, to write six letters instead of one, and which would impose on me the task of writing, on an average, that number every week; and lastly, by your proceeding to the Parramatta Asylum, as appears by a semi-official report in to-day's *Herald*, without giving me any notice of your intention, and with a too evident design of making political capital by arrogating to yourself all the merit of any improvements in the condition and management of that institution, and ignoring the labours and reports of the Board of Visitors.

To work such an Act as the Tasmanian Act, there must be two paid commissioners of lunacy, a barrister and a physician. A judicious and energetic commissioner of lunacy, during the last eight months, instead of wasting his time in writing letters and reports, with a couple of carpenters and stonemasons, could have executed all the repairs which have formed the subject of so many reports and remonstrances from the Board (*fruitless*, inasmuch as the repairs could not have been executed)—could have erected, at a cost of £500, the baths on the Parramatta River, which are estimated to cost £1200—could have turfed and drained the airing courts at a cost of £1000, the paving of which, it is estimated, will cost £8000. Finally, by expending £25,000, he could render the present two asylums capable of containing 850 patients comfortably, and provide buildings and fields for the reception of those who are not dangerous lunatics, instead of expending £150,000 at least on the erection, as is proposed, of two new asylums.

I have requested Dr. Alloway to act until the appointment of another President, and I shall send the official box and papers to Dr. Cox's residence in Phillip-street, where the Board usually meet.

I have, &c.,

CH. CAMPBELL.

The Under Colonial Secretary to Charles Campbell, Esq.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th August, 1866.

Sir,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, resigning your appointment as member of the Board of Visitors to the Lunatic Asylums, of which you also held the office of President.

In accepting your resignation, Mr. Parkes wishes me to convey to you the thanks of the Government for your attention to the duties that devolved upon you, and which it is fully admitted were of an uninviting, and often of a painful character. At the same time it is to be regretted that you should have indulged in terms of abuse against the Government, which it is difficult to understand, except as proceeding from an entire misconception of the circumstances of which you speak.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Charles Campbell, Esq., to the Under Colonial Secretary.
Chambers, Elizabeth-street, 12th August, 1866.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 10th instant, in reply to mine of the 4th, by which I resigned my appointment in connection with the Board of Visitors of Lunatic Asylums.

I have also to express my sense of the courtesy of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary in desiring you "to convey to me the thanks of the Government for my attention to the duties that devolved upon me," but I must demur to the proposition in the concluding paragraph of your letter "that I have indulged in terms of abuse against the Government."

My letter it is true was an angry comment on the studied neglect which the remonstrances and reports of the Board had met with at your office, especially their minute and particular report of the 17th ultimo, (the receipt of which has not even yet been acknowledged), and in complaining of the course pursued by the honorable the Colonial Secretary, I may have used words unnecessarily harsh and not sufficiently respectful towards that Minister; but I humbly submit that nothing but a "misconception" of their meaning could torture them into "terms of abuse" (*i.e.* rude and reviling words) "against the Government."

I am aware that the time of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary must be too valuable to admit of a portion of it being devoted to a logomachy of this nature; but I cannot, by abstaining from reply, apparently admit the justice of your placing me in the category of those who "are not afraid to speak evil of dignities."

I have, &c.,

CH. CAMPBELL.

LAW.

ARMIDALE CIRCUIT COURT.

(Abridged from the Armidale Express.)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Faucett.

William Albert Fidge was indicted for that he did, at Lismore, on the 22nd September last, kill Bridget Fidge, his wife. The evidence showed that on the day named the prisoner went home to his dinner, when, in answer to an inquiry, his wife told him it was not ready. He then reasoned with her on the impropriety of her neglect, when she swore, and threw a spoon and dish at him. Exasperated, he hurled a teacup at her; it struck her on the head, and she fell, and shortly after died from the effects of the blow. She appeared to have had a glass when the quarrel took place. Prisoner was sober, and generally lived on good terms with his wife. He was convicted of manslaughter, but strongly recommended to mercy. Sentence, one calendar month's imprisonment in Armidale gaol.

Edward Stanley was charged with having, at Wollomumbi, on the 18th September last, stolen a horse, the property of George Hall, was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads or public works of the colony.

Dietrich Moseman, William Pietrie, Jacob Pietrie, William Bailey, and John Eggart were charged with having, at Tenterfield, on the 11th July, stolen from the dwelling-house of Richard Tomlinson Martin, three pistols, of the value of £20, being the property of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and putting the inmates of the house in bodily fear. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. Wisdom. The evidence showed that on the day named, six persons, armed, stuck up the bank, at Tenterfield. They placed the manager, accountant, and other persons in the bank in a dark room. There was a hole in the wall of this room; the manager and accountant escaped through this, and gave an alarm, which disturbed the thieves, and they bolted carrying away three pistols, which for security they had seized when entering the building, but they got no money, it being locked up in an iron safe that they had no time to open. A married woman, named Oberthaur, swore that the robbery had been planned at her house, her husband taking part in it. The prisoners with the exception of Moseman, who was acquitted, were found guilty. Christopher Oberthaur, tried separately, was also found guilty, and they were all sentenced as follows:—Christopher Oberthaur and William Bailey each to ten years' hard labour on the roads, William Pietrie to five years, Jacob Petrie and John Eggart each to three years' hard labour on the roads.

Dietrich Moseman was charged with shooting, with intent to murder, George Humphries, at Tenterfield, on the 11th July last. This case was remanded until the next assizes, the Crown Prosecutor not being prepared to go on with it.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge MACFARLAND.

WOOLCOTT V. HUNT.

This was an issue from the Supreme Court. The plaintiff claimed £59 under counts for money lent, paid, had and received, and for work and labour. Verdict for the plaintiff.

BOWLER V. DRISCOLL.

This case was partly heard yesterday, and the evidence was concluded this morning. It was an action for breach of contract in not delivering possession of livery stables held by the defendant. His Honor reserved judgment.

CLUNE V. M'ENCROE.

This was an action for wages under an indenture of apprenticeship, the apprentice having been bound by his guardians and the trustees under his father's will. Defendant admitted the entering into indentures of apprenticeship, but he represented that arrangements had been made between the plaintiff and himself to the effect that the apprentice should work piece-work, and he stated that the boy had been fully paid for all the piece-work that he had performed. Plaintiff's counsel urged that the indenture, being a deed under seal, could only be varied by an instrument of equal validity; and that, as defendant had thus contracted to pay a certain amount as wages, the plaintiff was entitled to recover that amount irrespective of the subsequent agreement. Defendant proved various payments under the piece-work arrangement, and these were in excess of the whole amount to which plaintiff would have been entitled as wages. Plaintiff had paid sums for assistance in getting up the piece-work, and he claimed to have these allowed. His Honor refused to allow either one party or the other to alter the terms of the indenture, and he could not take into consideration any payments which might have been made by the plaintiff in obtaining assistance on account of piece-work. His verdict therefore was for the defendant.

O'HARE V. BREILLAT.

Plaintiff sued to recover damages for injuries which he had suffered through the defendant having driven his dogcart against the plaintiff, whereby his leg was broken. Plaintiff was standing at his horse's head, in George-street, at the time the injuries were inflicted. The evidence as to the position of the plaintiff and his cart was conflicting; by one party it was alleged that the cart was parallel with the kerbing, and by the other that it stood at an angle. The latter statement was affirmed by the defendant, who said that as he was driving past, the plaintiff suddenly rushed out into the roadway and almost threw himself under the wheel of the defendant's vehicle. Defendant drove on without being aware that the defendant had suffered harm. When, afterwards, he was told of the circumstance, he paid the defendant £10, and gave him £3 worth of flour, which compensation, the defendant alleged, was accepted by the plaintiff in full satisfaction for the injuries he had received. The evidence for the plaintiff, however, went to show that the defendant had driven his dogcart at a quicker rate than he admitted. When plaintiff came out of the Infirmary he went to the defendant and demanded £50 as compensation. His Honor was of opinion on the evidence that the plaintiff had not accepted the £13 (in money and goods) as full compensation. Verdict for the plaintiff, £37.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Plans of distribution were confirmed, on motion of Mr. Humphery, in the estate of Gustav Wangenheim (second insolvency), and Thomas Maher.

In re Blake v. Wightman, the rule nisi was made absolute, on the motion of Mr. Healey. Schedule and statement, under Rule 20, to be filed on or before 1st November.

In Murphy v. Sempill, on motion made by Mr. Williamson, that the rule nisi be made absolute, Mr. Owen, for respondent, read an affidavit as to the account having been lodged on the 20th June last. Rule discharged without costs.

Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee of the estate of Abel Whitehead, brought forward for consideration the question of ratification or otherwise of the creditors' direction as to allowance of furniture. Insolvent not having complied with the conditions, the direction was not ratified.

In re Michael H. Hassan, Mr. Milford applied, on notice, and the report of the official assignee, that an allowance be made to insolvent from his estate. No cause was shown to the contrary. His Honor said that he would read the evidence, and his decision would be made known to the official assignee and to insolvent's solicitor.

In the estate of George H. Cox, an adjourned third meeting. Four debts were proved. The official assignee was directed to allow insolvent his household furniture—which direction is to be considered for ratification on the 25th current.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Henry Griffiths, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of John Harper, a first meeting. No attendance.

In the estate of Francis M'Carty, a first meeting. Ten debts were proved.

In the estate of John Hamilton, a first meeting. Four debts were proved.

SURRENDERS.

John Thomas Rice, of South Head Road, hairdresser. Liabilities, £39. Assets, £16. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Samuel Charles Parker, of Sussex-street, Sydney, butcher. Liabilities, £220 6s. 6d. Assets, £10 10s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, October 19.—At 10: Jesse Larter, Elias Bethell, Alfred Lerking, first. At 11: Ebenezer Doust, John T. Ayres, James W. Waugh, Robert Nelson, second. Robert Quodling, John Watson, John Murphy, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Levey, Birrell, Smithers, and Woods.

Of eleven prisoners brought before the Court, three were discharged, and one was remanded.

George Singleton was charged with having assaulted Maria, his wife. Complainant deposed that in consequence of her husband's ill treatment,—having more than once been compelled to seek the protection of the Court, she was compelled some twelve months or more since to obtain a Judge's order, and she has not since lived with him, but has maintained herself and four children without any assistance from him; the house at Petersham in which she resides is her own property, defendant having no claim whatever upon it; about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, after she and her children were in bed, the defendant broke into the house, threw upon her as she lay in bed, a basket of tools, several times struck her with his hands, and threatened her in terms tantamount to depriving her of life. Defendant offered no defence. To be imprisoned two months, and at the expiration of that period to enter into a recognisance with sureties to keep the peace—or failing in this, to be imprisoned a further period of two months.

Margaret Brooks and Elizabeth Shiels, idle and disorderly persons, were sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Of the rest, two were fined, 5s. each, for being drunk, one was fined 10s. for riotous behaviour, and another was fined 20s. for disorderly conduct while drunk in a public place.

On the summons paper were twenty-four cases, of which number seven were not prosecuted, three were dismissed, and other three were postponed. Ten persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. on the prosecution of Inspector Oram, for breaches of the by-laws for regulation of carriages plying for hire. In Tuohy v. Riordan, for wages, an order was made for payment of the sum claimed.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Oatley, Pemell, G. Hill, and E. Campbell have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. S. H. Pearce.

John Rawley was fined 10s., and Alexander Wilson 5s., for drunkenness in public places.

Julia Doherty, apprehended for protection, supposed to be of unsound mind, was sent to Tarban Creek Asylum.

Charles F. Henry 25, described as a steward, was committed for trial at Quarter Sessions, on a charge of stealing a concertina, value £1, the property of W. C. Wells, publican, Miller's Point.

George Moore, for a common assault upon Ellen Hynes, was fined 40s.; and Mary Hogan for an assault upon Hannah Wilson was fined 20s.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 11 a.m.: Ashurst v. Hellyer and others, adjourned facts; Broughton v. Rodd, to consider decree; Warden v. Bailey, to reconsider proposal; Higham v. Heliver, report; Gorman v. Jones, certificate.

DISTRICT COURT.

CA. SA. MOTIONS.—To vary order. Rehearing.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Moss and others v. Peters; Glover v. Vialer.

INTERPLEADER.—Stevens v. Ryan.

CAUSE LIST.

6283 Gregan v. Nicholson	6379 Thurston v. M'Cauley
6327 Rowe v. Day	6387 Watt v. Mayne
6332 Webb v. Thompson	6404 M'Neill v. Newcomen
6351 Barker v. Bucknell and others	6405 Brown v. Welsh
	6409 Smith v. Short and wife.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANDWICK.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council took place on the 10th instant, the Chairman and Messrs. Peden, James Pearce, and Watkins being present. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, a petition from Messrs. Birmingham, Wall, Thorne, and other ratepayers and landowners of Coogee was read, complaining of certain obstructions erected by Mr. Charles Moore, in Fish-street, and requesting the council to open the street by removing the fences, &c. Moved by Mr. Watkins, and seconded by Mr. Peters—"That a letter be written to Mr. Moore requesting him to have these obstructions removed within seven days, otherwise the council would be compelled to have the same done by their men. Also that a sum not exceeding £10 be voted to clear the said street from Beach-street to the ocean, to be commenced on Friday, 19th instant." Accounts to the amount of £83 17s. 3d. were brought up, and authorised to be paid. Mr. Peden moved, pursuant to notice,—"That the sum £5 be expended in repairing the roadway in Avoca-street leading to Mrs. Callaghan's property." The overseer was instructed to purchase thirty-two trees to be planted on the grounds of the council chambers. Mr. James Pearce gave the following notice of motion:—That the sum of £60 be voted for the continuation of Perouse-street, and that the work be commenced when those now authorised are completed. The council adjourned to the 25th October next.

MUNICIPALITY OF COOK, CAMPERDOWN.—A special meeting of the council was held on the 24th ultimo, for the purpose of adopting a petition to be presented to the Legislative Council in favour of passing so much of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill as will provide for the closing of the Camperdown Cemetery. The petition having been read by the clerk, it was proposed by councillor Larkin, and seconded by councillor M'Grath,—"That the petition be adopted, and signed by the chairman and members of the council, and the common seal attached thereto." Carried. The meeting then separated.—On the 1st instant, the usual fortnightly meeting of the council was held at 7 o'clock p.m. Present—The chairman (Mr. James Flanagan), and councillors O'Brien, Larkin, M'Grath, Bartley, and Collins. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. Correspondence—1. Letter to the Municipal Council of Newtown, stating that this municipal council are willing to form the portion of Bishopsgate-street lying within this municipality from St. Mary-street to Regent-street. 2. Letter transmitting the petition referred to above, for presentation to the Legislative Council. 3. Letter from Mr. Joseph Outridge, relative to the laying of drain-pipes in the Camperdown Road. Moved by Councillor O'Brien, and seconded by councillor M'Grath,—"That the letter be received, and the clerk directed to inform Mr. Outridge that the council assent to the laying down of the pipes referred to in his communication." Carried. 4. Letter from the Newtown Municipal Council, proposing that the improvement committee should meet the committee of works of the Newtown council for the purpose of arranging as to the formation of Bishopsgate-street. Ordered that the clerk be directed to communicate with the council clerk of the Newtown municipality, and appoints Thursday, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the improvement committee to meet the Newtown committee of works, and report the result of their interview to the council at the next meeting. The chairman reported to the council for their approval that he had authorised the expenditure of £10, in pursuance of a request from two members of the council, and in accordance with the authority vested in him by the 38th section of the 1st series of by-laws, and that the sum of £8 8s. had already been incurred in doing work not urgently required. Approved of by the council. The report of the finance committee was then laid on the table recommending payment of accounts amounting to £16 16s. Report adopted on the motion of councillor O'Brien, seconded by councillor Collins. The chairman laid on the table accounts amounting to £29 9s. 4d. Ordered to be referred to the finance committee. The clerk laid on the table the tenth annual report from the Registrar-General, forwarded to the council by the Government. The council then proceeded to open and consider tenders for work to be performed in Susan, Brown, and Campbell streets, when it was suggested by the chairman, after the perusal of the tenders, that, in consequence of the large number of tenders to be considered, and the lateness of the hour, this meeting should adjourn until Wednesday, the 3rd instant, for the purpose of considering and deciding thereon. The meeting agreed to adjourn and then separated.—The council met pursuant to adjournment on the 3rd instant, at 7.30 p.m. Present—The chairman (Mr. James Flanagan), and councillors O'Brien, Collins, Bartley, and M'Grath. The tenders for forming, ballasting, and blinding, portions of Susan-street and Brown-street, and for kerbing and guttering portion of Susan, Brown, and Campbell streets, were taken into consideration, and after much discussion it was moved by councillor Collins, and seconded by councillor Bartley,—"That the tender of Messrs. Lowe and Turner, offering to construct the kerbing and guttering at 5s. 2d. per lineal yard, and supply and lay drain pipes in Brown-street for the sum of £7 6s. be accepted, and that the clerk be instructed to draw up an agreement for their signatures, binding them to perform and complete the work according to specifications on or before the 24th December next; and that the common seal be attached to such agreement. Carried. The meeting then broke up.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE.—A quarterly meeting of the council was held in the council chamber on Monday the 8th instant. Present—The chairman, and Messrs. Chapman, Gillard, Blacket, and Pinhey. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the following reports were brought up by the chairman—from the finance committee, showing an expenditure since the last meeting of £167 7s. 7d., and from the improvement committee, respecting an encroachment upon the building line in Ross-street. The correspondence was then read. It was then moved by Mr. Pinhey,—"That a culvert be built in Hereford-street, and a portion of the said street formed and ballasted in accordance with the report and estimate of the improvement committee, dated August 1." Seconded by Mr. Chapman, and carried. Mr. Blacket moved,—"That an estimate be prepared of the probable cost of constructing a culvert across St. John's Road." Seconded by Mr. Gillard, and carried. The reports of the finance committee were adopted on the motion of Mr. Pinhey, seconded by Mr. Chapman; and the report of the improvement committee on the motion of Mr. Blacket, seconded by Mr. Gillard. The consideration of a resolution, which was moved by Mr. Pinhey and partially discussed at the previous meeting, respecting the extension of the operation of the Building Act to this municipality having been resumed, the following amendment was moved by Mr. Blacket,—"That, on account of the notorious faultiness of the present Building Act, the extension of its operation to this municipality would be unadvisable; and that the matter be postponed for future consideration." Seconded by Mr. Chapman, and carried.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—The usual quarterly meeting of this council took place on the 3rd instant, in accordance with the 66th section of the Municipalities Act. Present: The chairman, Mr. R. Iredale; there not being a quorum, the meeting was adjourned at twenty minutes to 1 till half-past 7 p.m., when the adjourned meeting was held. Present—The chairman and councillors Artlett, Taylor, M'Coy, Fenfold, Joyner, and Smith. Minutes of the preceding meeting read and confirmed. Councillor Artlett, in a short pathetic address, moved,—"That this council desires to express its deep sympathy with the widow and family of their late brother councillor Mr. William Dean;" motion seconded by councillor Taylor, supported by councillor M'Coy, and carried unanimously. Correspondence read: From council's solicitor, Mr. R. Forster, stating that, by section 48th of Municipalities Act, as compared with 7th Victoria, No. 19, section 8, the chairman was not disqualified; from Woollahra Council, asking co-operation towards obtaining from Government a site for a cemetery for the use of the inhabitants of Paddington, Woollahra and Waverley; from the Mayor of Sydney, referring to the proposed removal of the omnibus stand; from the same, stating the City Council's willingness to pay half the expense of erecting a culvert in Great Barcom-street; from Mr. Holdsworth, protesting against kerbing in front of his premises on the Old South Head Road; from Mr. John Clarke, asking to rent council room for teaching callisthenic exercises. A petition for the formation of Regent and Gordon streets was presented by councillor Artlett. The chairman brought up the finance report, recommending payment of various accounts, amounting to £478 2s. 7d. The usual quarterly report was presented by the chairman, showing an income of £978 18s. 10d., and an expenditure in Upper Ward, £101 15s. 11d.; Lower Ward, £224 6s.; Glenmore Ward, £108 18s.; and a general expenditure of £190 18s. 11d., leaving a balance in hand of £352 5s. The works committee gave in their reports, which were received. The treasurer reported having, since last meeting, issued cheques in payment of accounts amounting to £187 13s. 1d. Report adopted. The inspector of nuisances reported having arranged some disputes about nuisances. The overseer reported the progress of the works under his charge. Miscellanea: On motion by councillors Artlett and Penfold the petition from Regent and Gordon streets was referred to the Works Committee for report. The subject of the cemetery was referred to a special committee, consisting of the chairman and councillors Artlett and M'Coy to confer with the Woollahra and Waverley Councils. Mr. Holdsworth's letter was received. Mr. Mungovan's application was referred to the Committee of Works, to act as they see fit. On motion by councillors Smith and Taylor Mr. John Clarke's application was granted on condition of his paying £2 2s. per quarter, without gas and leaving the place clean. An amendment by councillors M'Coy and Penfold that the charge be 5s. per night, having been negatived, councillor Smith enquired why certain men were not employed on the council's works. Councillor Artlett, for the Works Committee, replied, that some men were only suited for certain kinds of work, and that it was impossible to please all. This terminated the business, and the council rose.

MUNICIPALITY OF DARLINGTON.—A special meeting of the council of this municipality was held in the chamber, Rose-street, on the 24th day of September last. Present: The chairman (Mr. C. M. Deane), councillors F. Williams, A. Loveridge, R. Maze, and J. Jones. It was proposed by councillor Jones, seconded by councillor Maze, and carried,—"That the clause in the by-laws, No. 8, section E, postponed for consideration from the meeting of 6th September last, be amended." The council then went into committee to examine tenders for contract work required in Ivy-street. Seven tenders were opened and read. It was proposed by councillor Jones, seconded by councillor Loveridge, and carried,—"That the tender of Newton and Dorrington (No. 4), for the sum of £78 15s., be accepted." The council then rose.—The monthly meeting for October was held, by adjournment, on the 15th instant. Present: The chairman (Mr. C. M. Deane) and all the members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from the secretary of the Cook's River Road Trust; on the motion of councillor Jones, seconded by councillor Loveridge, the clerk was instructed to reply to the same, and also to give the information required therein. It was proposed by councillor Jones, seconded by councillor Maze, and carried, "That the clerk be instructed to write to the Council of the City of Sydney, directing their attention to the present state of that portion of the Old Newtown Road, lying between the boundary stone of this municipality and the end of Myrtle-street, within the city, and to request that they will be pleased to have the same put into a proper state of repair." Proposed by councillor Jones, seconded by councillor Maze, and carried, "That the report of the financial statement amount, £33 10s. 3d., be adopted, and the amount paid."

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—The usual council meeting was held on the 11th instant. Present—the chairman (Mr. William Williamson), and councillors Renwick, Ball, Crispo, and Ellison. The minutes of the quarterly meeting having been read and confirmed, the report of the finance committee was brought up, and payment ordered of several accounts amounting to the sum of £72 2s., on the motion of councillor Crispo, seconded by councillor Ball. The improvement committee reported that the letter of Mr. Combe, calling attention to the state of the road south of Eveleigh House, had been fully considered after inspecting the locality, but the council having so many works on hand, they could not recommend carrying out the repairs asked for at present, but that the object should be kept in view until there are funds available for the purpose. Correspondence read: A letter from the secretary of the Municipal Conference, inviting the attendance of delegates from Redfern at a meeting about to be held at the Town Hall. The chairman and councillor Renwick engaged to attend accordingly. 2. From Mr. Crowe, asking leave to erect an awning over the footpath fronting his premises, on Botany Road. Leave given on the usual conditions. Councillor Renwick moved that the clerk be instructed to write again to the agent for the Redfern Estate to open up Castlereagh-street. Seconded by councillor Crispo and carried. Councillor Renwick moved, pursuant to notice,—"That Turner-street be kerbed and guttered from Pitt-street to the east end." Seconded by councillor Ellison, put and passed. The chairman laid upon the table a tender for kerbing and guttering Turner-street and a portion of Redfern-street. Councillor Renwick moved,—"That the tender be accepted." Seconded by councillor Ball and carried. The council then adjourned.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—The usual fortnightly meeting was held at 7.30 p.m. Present—The chairman (Mr. W. Curtis) and a full council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. Letter from the chairman of the Marrickville Council respecting the formation of the Edgeware Road. The chairman informed the council that he had instructed the clerk to reply to it. 2. From the Commissioners for Railways, stating that the sleepers applied for are ready for delivery. The clerk was instructed to receive them and forward a cheque for payment of the same in accordance with previous arrangement. 3. From the clerk of the Cook municipality respecting the formation of Bishopsgate-street. Letter referred to the committee of works. 4. From Mr. J. Byron, secretary to the Municipal Conference, respecting the attendance of the delegates at the Town Hall, Sydney, October 16th instant. Letter received, and the clerk instructed to reply, stating that the delegates would attend on the day named. 5. From Mr. H. Phillips, respecting his fence on the Enmore Road. Letter received and referred to the committee of works. The report of the finance committee received September 29th, recommending the payment of accounts amounting to £248 17s. 11d., was adopted. The report of the committee of works received September 29th was also adopted. Motions pursuant to notice:—1. By councillor Goodsell,—"That the sum of £4 be expended in kerbing and guttering a portion of Station-street." Seconded by councillor Hill, and carried. 2. By councillor Knight,—"That the sum of £10 be voted to purchase drain pipes, to be laid down where deemed necessary by the committee of works." Seconded by councillor Bedford, and carried. Notices of motion were handed in by councillors Goodsell, Bedford, and Cozens. The council then rose.

MUNICIPALITY OF MARRICKVILLE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council took place at the council chambers on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m. Present—The chairman (Mr. Gerald Halligan) and full council. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the correspondence was then read. Report of the improvement committee to the effect that F. Bullman had completed his contract on the Unwin's Bridge Road in a satisfactory manner, was laid on the table. The clerk was then instructed to write to J. Cartwright, the contractor for certain work on the Addison Road, to the effect that unless he completed his contract before the 27th instant, it would be finished by the council at his risk, and his name would be noted in the books of the council as ineligible, in future, for employment of any kind under the council. The council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of opening tenders for white metal for the Victoria Road. The council having resumed, the tender of Messrs. D. and J. Williams was accepted. The chairman was then asked to prepare a specification for a culvert at the junction of the Sydenham and Cook's River New Road, and to have tenders invited for the same, to be opened at the next meeting. The report of the finance committee was then brought up and adopted, and payment authorised. The council then rose.

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

THE following is the Registrar-General's Report on the Vital Statistics of Sydney and Suburbs during the month of September, and for the quarter ended 30th September, 1866.

The number of births registered in Sydney during September was 208, viz., 106 males and 102 females, being 9 above the average number of the corresponding months of the previous five years, and 108 in excess of the deaths of the month.

The deaths numbered 100, viz., 53 males and 47 females, being 3 below the average for the month of September for the preceding quinquennial period. Local diseases were most fatal, and bore a proportion of 45·00 per cent. to the total number of deaths; affections of the nervous and respiratory systems, and diseases of the digestive and circulatory organs, carrying off 38 persons.

Ten deaths, within the City, resulted from violence, viz., a female, aged 5, and 5 males—one aged 40, two aged 26, and two, aged respectively 6 years and 11 months and 1 year and 5 months, from drowning; a male, aged 24 years, from injuries by wheel of a waggon; two males, of the ages 36, by blocks of stone falling on them; and a male, aged 18, poisoned by an overdose of laudanum.

The infantile mortality was at the rate of 36·00 per cent. of the aggregate deaths of the month; and in the corresponding month of previous years bore the following proportion:—

	Under 5 years.	Total deaths.		
1861	26	75	Per-centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths.	35·00
1862	28	75		37·33
1863	52	124		41·93
1864	50	125		40·00
1865	48	115		41·74
1866	36	100		36·00

THE deaths in the city of Sydney, the mean temperature in the shade, mean height of barometer, and rain-fall during the month of September, for the last eight years, and of ozone in the atmosphere for the periods indicated were as follows:—

Periods.		No. of deaths.	Mean temperature.	Mean height of barometer.	Depth of rain—inches.	No. of days rain.	Mean amount of Ozone.
Sept.	1859	86	56·8	29·873	10·85	18	
"	1860	112	57·4	·940	2·58	15	...
"	1861	75	57·6	·953	1·77	8	
"	1862	75	59·9	·828	0·62	7	
"	1863	124	56·6	·996	2·27	10	2·4
"	1864	125	59·0	30·042	1·12	12	5·6
"	1865	115	61·1	29·946	1·12	8	2·6
"	1866	100	59·5	·976	0·14	5	4·6
Mean of 8 years		101	58·5	29·942	2·60	10	

The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade, as registered at the Sydney Observatory during the month of September last, was 82·4 on the 15th; and the lowest (42·2) on the 9th. The prevailing direction of the wind W. The day upon which the greatest variation of temperature (25·2) was observed was the 6th, when the thermometer fell from 81·5 to 56·3, the wind N. The most equable temperature was on the 22nd, when the thermometer stood at 60·1 as the maximum to a minimum of 54·0—wind, W. Greatest amount of humidity (96) on the 2nd; and least (29) on the 15th.

TABLE shewing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward from 1st to 30th September, 1866, distinguishing those under 5 years of age.

Ward.	Under 5 years. Males.	Under 5 years. Females.	Above 5 years. Males.	Above 5 years. Females.	Unspecified. Males.	Unspecified. Females.	Total.
Gipps	2	2	3	3	...	1	12
Bourke	3	1	14	8	...	...	26
Brisbane	3	4	3	1	1	...	12
Macquarie	2	2	...	2	...	1	7
Cook	2	2	1	4	...	...	10
Fitzroy	1	1	2	4	...	1	9
Phillip	3	1	8	1	...	...	11
Denison	3	2	4	1	...	...	13
Totals	19	17	33	27	1	3	100

RETURN shewing the Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the month of September, 1866.

District.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Deaths. Total.
Sydney	106	102	208	53	47	100
Balmain	12	16	28	2	2	4
Glebe	10	8	18	2	3	6
Newtown	7	9	16	4	2	6
Redfern and Botany	23	24 / 4	51	5 / 1	2	8
Paddington	17	11	28	7	5	12
Concord	7	4	11	1	3	4
St. George	7	5	12	3	4	7
St. Leonards	7	4	11	1	3	4
Totals	197	186	383	80	71	151

TABLE shewing the Classification of Diseases which were fatal to both sexes under and over 5 years, and the proportions per cent. of deaths from each cause, in Sydney, during the month of September, 1866.

Causes of Death.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.	Proportion per cent.
Zymotic diseases	11	7	18	18·00
Constitutional diseases	2	9	11	11·00
Local diseases	15	30	45	45·00
Developmental diseases	7	4	11	11·00
Violent deaths	1	9	10	10·00
Causes not specified	...	5	5	5·00
All causes	36	64	100	100·00

Zymotic Diseases.—Scarlatina, 2; Diphtheria, 1; croup, 3; hooping cough, 2; typhus, 1; metria, 1; influenza, 1; diarrhœa, 4; rheumatism, 1. Stricture of urethra, 1; Intemperance 1.
Constitutional Diseases.—Cancer, 1; scrofula, 2; phthisis, 8.
Local Diseases.—Cephalitis, 1; apoplexy, 4; convulsions, 7; brain disease, 3; heart disease, 6; bronchitis, 9; pneumonia, 4; asthma, 1; lung disease, 1; enteritis, ; peritonitis, 1; stomach disease, 3; liver disease, 4; kidney disease, 1.
Developmental Disease.—Premature birth, 2; malformation, 1; old age, 4; atrophy and debility, 4.
Violence.—Fractures, &c., 3; poison, 1; drowning 6.
Causes not specified, or ill-defined.—5.
Males, 53. Females, 47. Total, 100.

RETURN of Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the Quarter ended 30th September, 1866.

District.	Population according to Census of 7th April, 1861.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Deaths. Total.
Sydney	56,840	534	509	1043	183	164	347
Balmain	3,947	30	32	62	4	7	11
Glebe	3,712	32	34	66	8	14	22
Newtown	4,256	19	36	55	14	8	22
Redfern and Botany	6,701	77 / 8	35 / 5	145	19 / 1	14	34
Paddington	6,794	51	41	92	19	17	36
Concord	2,356	19	13	32	7	5	12
St. George	8,647	33	22	55	15	9	24
St. Leonards	3,453	24	19	43	6	7	13
Total	93,686	827	746	1573	276	245	521

THEO. JAS. JAQUES, Registrar-General.
Registrar-General's Office, Sydney, 11th October, 1866.

THE MONTH'S NEWS.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, AUGUST 27th, 1866.

THE autumnal exodus has begun at last, with the first reliable signs of settled weather. Each railway terminus you find encumbered with mountains of luggage, and crowded with groups of departing tourists. At the Northern stations you find yourself in danger of being tripped up by leashes of dogs coupled together and dragged reluctantly along by a porter, half afraid of his charge, whilst in almost every corner of the first-class carriages gun-cases are reared up on end or carefully deposited under the seats. These are the signs of migration to the moors of the North. At the Great Western you find Paterfamilias superintending the safe stowage of multitudinous millinery, or numberless juveniles bound for the watering-places of Dorset or Devon; while at Charing Cross the platform is blocked up by the tourists bound for foreign parts, with knapsacks, alpenstocks, and courier-bags hung round by cunning strap-arrangements, out of which it is a mystery how the unfortunate wearer ever extricates himself single-handed. All the haunts of men here are empty, and everything proclaims that London is out of town, and that the dead season has commenced. So the hapless purveyor of news roams about in despair, not knowing where to turn to pick up materials for his diurnal or hebdomadal column, as the case may be. The *canards* of the recess are, therefore, already being floated, and we are accordingly told that negotiations for the reconstruction of the Ministry, on a broader basis, have already commenced. Rumour adds that they involve the withdrawal of Lord Derby from public life, the promotion of Lord Stanley to the Upper House and the Premiership, and the inclusion of Mr. Lowe and one or two more Adullamites, and an attempt at a Reform Bill. We fancy that the report is premature—the difficulties in the way of reconstruction are great, and not the least would be the selection of the necessary officials for elimination. The Liberal papers, by the way, are complaining loudly about the rapidity with which Lord Derby is making peers and baronets, but they forget what a number the Whigs have created during the last twenty years, and that it is a long time since the Conservatives have tasted the sweets of office. Since the advent of the new Ministry six English Peers have been made—Lords Hylton, Lytton, Hartismere, Strathnairn, Penryhn, and Brancepeth (Viscount Boyne in the Irish peerage), besides three baronets.—It is gratifying to be able to report a *signal falling off* in deaths from cholera and diarrhœa in the metropolis. The figures for the past six weeks stand as follows:—182, 567, 1251, 1407, 1045, and 649. This is strictly in conformity with the usual course of epidemic outbreaks—a regular increase up to a given point, and then a corresponding decrease. It is now a generally recognised fact that cholera is chiefly generated by impure water. Nearly all the deaths have been in the East-end, where the water is supplied from Old Ford, a notoriously impure source.—The British Association has commenced its annual meeting this week, and Nottingham is the scene of this interesting gathering. The President, Mr. Grove, Q.C., delivered on Wednesday a most interesting inaugural address upon the co-relation of physical forces and the development of species. Whilst on the subject of science, we may notice an important discovery made by Mr. E. Hopkins, C.E. Everybody knows that in iron ships, owing to the polarity acquired and developed during their construction, the compasses have refused to work truly, and that the vessels, consequently, are subjected to many dangers in navigation. Mr. Hopkins has devised a method for depolaring them. Operating upon the Northumberland, he, by means of two of Grove's batteries, of five cells each, and electro magnets, completely destroyed the polarity of the hull in the course of a few hours. Immediately after, a compass was carried along the ship's side in a boat, within four feet of the plates, from the bow to the stern, without being affected; whereas before it had a large deviation at a distance of from twenty to thirty feet.—The treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia was signed at Prague yesterday, and ratifications will be exchanged in a few days. For a short time, the King of Prussia hesitated to complete the work on which he had entered, from scruples of conscience, a lingering respect for supposed vested rights, and on account of the pressure brought to bear by the Queen and a powerful aristocratic party. But the strong will of M. Von Bismark, the almost general wish of the nation, and King William's natural ambition, soon prevailed over scruples which, probably, were never very great. By a formal Act, ratified by the Legislature, the annexation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and the city of Frankfort is decreed. Schleswig-Holstein and parts of Hesse-Darmstadt will soon be added. The remaining northern States of Germany which are spared will be under the entire control of Prussia for military and diplomatic purposes, so that, in effect, altogether they will form one empire. Annexation is justified on the grounds that Prussia did not engage in a war of aggression, and that the forfeited States were guilty of acts of hostility towards her. With the recollection of the events of the last two years fresh in the minds of all, these are somewhat daring assertions to make. It is quite certain that Prussia did enter upon an aggressive war, for which she had been long preparing; but where the end is expedience it is not always necessary closely to scrutinise the means. German unity is no longer a dream, but, to a very great extent, a fact. In course of time the whole scheme will be realised. France does not look complacently on all this, and affects to see in a united Germany a danger to herself. It is difficult, indeed, to understand what the French Emperor's latest move means!

SATURDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

The Parliamentary doings have not been of a very interesting character this week, and next all will be over. In the Commons there has been a discussion anent the Jamaica outbreak, and it has transpired that the Government is not opposed to compensation in certain cases where property was destroyed. The Admiralty will deal with the naval officers implicated, and the Commander-in-chief is to bring two military officers before a court-martial. The Government decline to indict Mr. Eyre for murder, but the Jamaica Committee seem bent upon taking that extreme step. A long discussion took place on Tuesday, in the House of Commons, on the recent pressure in the money market, and the operation of the Bank Acts. Mr. Watkin's motion for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate into the causes of the late monetary crisis, and to the continuance for a lengthened period of a minimum rate of discount of 10 per cent., and also to investigate the laws affecting the currency and banking of the United Kingdom, and report if any alteration be expedient, before the 1st of February, 1867, was opposed by the Government and by Mr. Gladstone, and ultimately negatived. The Bank directors, by the way, separated on Thursday without making an alteration in the rate, which still stands at 10 per cent.

Earl Cowley has resigned his post of Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries, and the choice of his successor is said to rest between the Earl of Malmesbury and Earl Percy. Through his parsimony and meanness, the retiring ambassador is said to have amassed a large sum during his prolonged residence in the French capital. There is a report current that as soon as Lord Monck's tenure of office in Canada expires, Lord Naas, the present Irish Secretary, will be appointed Governor-General of the Confederated Provinces of British North America. A more impolitic appointment could hardly be made, for his lordship is scarcely equal to his present position, and has no special aptitude for Colonial Government. The death is reported of General Sir Harry Jones, G.C.B., Royal Engineers, and chief of the Military College, Sandhurst. The roughs of London are indebted to the Reform leaguers, for turning Hyde Park into a temporary Alsatia for them. Respectable people in the habit of using the park as a thoroughfare have been waylaid in the dusk, and robbed as well as maltreated—in fact, it requires as much courage to cross the Park at night, as it did to pass over Bagshot Heath in the olden time. The outbreak of cholera in several parts of the country has occasioned an alarm which is by no means groundless, and which will be salutary if it only keeps the local authorities on the alert. The disease is raging fearfully at the east end of London, where the deaths last week from cholera and diarrhœa reached, together with a few cases in other parts, 1353. Lord Derby adverted to the necessity of precautionary measures, at the civic banquet, the other night. There seems, by-the-bye, to be an impression that the Lord Mayor, who is really a "smart man," was not altogether delighted to bestow his feast on a Conservative instead of a Liberal Ministry, and there was a strong suspicion that he was covertly "chaffing" his guests; that they understood it, and took it in good part. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli was certainly as jocose as was consistent with the occasion, though any tendency in the way of fun in the leaders was more than balanced by the immense solemnity of General Peel, and the ponderous gravity of Sir John Pakington.—The harvest promises well.

For all practical purposes the war is now over. The short truce has led to a month's armistice, which, in its turn, it is to be hoped, will lead to a general peace. Meanwhile preliminaries of peace have been published, and though the proud spirit of Austria must have been greatly humbled before she assented to the conditions, there can be little doubt that they will prove to the general advantage of Europe. The stronger nation has been obliged to succumb to the weaker, and to have the terms of peace dictated to her in her own territory. These may seem hard, but they cannot be avoided, and common sense, as well as political sagacity, advises their acceptance.

The gun question is still the question on the Continent as well as in this country. From France comes the news that the fame of the Prussian needle-gun is likely to be eclipsed by an electric gun, the invention of M. Bazin, perfected by Mr. G. Renitte, the armourer of the Emperor of the French. One great improvement is that half of the movements of the Prussian gun are dispensed with; and another is, that it can be applied easily to all the guns now in use. Prominent points which impede the movements of the soldiers, the trigger and lock, for instance, are done away with. The gun manufacturers at St. Etienne are working day and night to supply the French army with breech-loaders, the model being of a smaller size and of a lighter make than the gun now in use. The Minister of War has been authorised by the Emperor to advertise for sale an immense number of muskets, cavalry sabres, swords, and carbines, which have accumulated in the State arsenals, and are no longer used by the troops in consequence of the recent changes in the construction of military weapons.

SATURDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

London is getting tired of itself, and is going out of town as fast as it can. There is nothing more to be done in business, pleasure, or politics, and a great chance of being done for by cholera; and so off they go. Not this year, however, to gayous France, sunny Italy, or beer-drinking Germany. It is all very well for the parties concerned in getting up the annual supply of visitors to say that Ems is quite quiet—that Hamburg is in its wonted state of *rouge et noir*—that Wiesbaden is charming as ever, and so on, but for all this there is a disagreeable array of sabres, bayonets, and cannon in the back-ground, and the impertinence of the newly-fledged Prussian official world crops up besides to keep English men and women at home. There is no fancy for France, for in times of cholera Paris is not a safe place, and the sanitary condition of Calais and Boulogne is not satisfactory—indeed, the Calaisian smells are something frightful. So Londoners are flocking to Devonshire, the Lakes, the Isle of Wight, Ramsgate, and Margate. Parliament, having got through all the labour which it could hope to get through this session, was formally prorogued yesterday by Commission.

A new but not altogether unexpected turn has been given to the negotiations for peace. The long-looked for demand of Napoleon III. to have his share of the plunder has at length been made. Communications have been made by the French Government to the Cabinet of Berlin claiming, in view of the great strength of Prussia, a cession of territory to France; in fact, the restoration of the French frontier as it existed in 1814. France thus requires territory from Prussia, Belgium, and Bavaria, and the demands must lead to further complications, the extent of which it is at present impossible to foresee. A refusal on the part of M. von Bismark would probably lead to a declaration of war by France against Prussia, and bring Austria into the field again.—Another week has passed without bringing a reduction in the minimum Bank of England rate of discount, which still stands at 10 per cent. At a meeting of the representatives of the London Joint Stock Bank, on Wednesday, a resolution was agreed to that the present rate precludes the restoration of confidence. A deputation will accordingly wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-day, for the purpose of urging the expediency of a modification of the late Government letter to the Bank, so far as relates to the stipulation that the charge of 10 per cent. be upheld. Ten days since it was a myth, now subscriptions are pouring in, and all this, says Mr. Jones, striking his hands on his newly filled pockets, is due to the Tory Government alone. It is to be hoped Mr. Jones feels grateful to his benefactors.—Two high appointments are about to be made in Ireland. Dr. Butcher, Regius Professor of Divinity at Trinity College, Dublin, will receive the mitre of Meath, and Mr. Brewster, whose qualifications all admit, will be offered the post of Lord Chief Justice of Appeal, so handsomely declined by Mr. Napier, on account of the objection made to his physical infirmity of deafness.—The death of the Marquis of Camden, K.G., is announced, so that Lord Derby will have another blue riband at his disposal. The Earl of Brecknock succeeds to the title. A Parliamentary vacancy is created for Brecon. We have to record the death of the Hon. Fleetwood John Pellew, brother and heir-presumptive of the present Viscount Exmouth. Also the demise of Lord Bayning, rector of Honingham, Norfolk. His lordship leaves no issue, and the peerage, which was created in 1797, becomes extinct.—Yesterday there was a slight diminution in the number of cases of cholera in the metropolis, and reports equally favourable have come in from Llanelly, Southampton, and other places. The doctors, at length, we verily believe, have come to the *common-sense idea of treatment*—to wit, if the malaria of cholera, the poison, infection, or whatever it may be called, can be attacked in the atmosphere, then the same process might be naturally the conqueror of like poison within mankind's interior. That pestilence is disinfected by many fluids is certain. Lime, Condey's fluid, charcoal, and so forth, each settle the business of choleraic fumes. The introduction of lime into the reservoir of human cholera is now the plan. The agent for disinfection is phosphite, not phosphate, of lime. The former is said not to be known to the ordinary chemist, but the man who knows his business can procure or make it. The London Hospital finds it a real remedy, and so have many eminent physicians who have tried it.

SATURDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

The turbulent and eventful session of 1866 expired yesterday week calmly and tamely—indeed, in perfect dulness, for there were only about half a dozen peers and a score of ladies assembled in the Upper House, and outside there was not even the customary fringe which lines the door of Westminster Hall whenever anything extraordinary is happening inside. There was certainly a larger attendance in the Lower House than could have been anticipated, seeing that business in the Commons had been virtually closed some days before. The Treasury bench was full, of course; in fact, the officials in the Lower House are so numerous that the Treasury bench won't hold them all, and half a dozen of them, chiefly junior Lords of the Treasury or Admiralty, overflow to the second bench. It was easy to gather from Mr. Disraeli's unwonted jocundity how delighted he was at his *safe entry* into the haven of prorogation. It is impossible to grudge the right hon. gentleman his six months' leave of absence, for he has worked hard for it, and fought the battle with as much skill as tenacity—whatever may be the issue of this his third essay at governing the country, no man has more sensibly raised his purely parliamentary position than Mr. Disraeli.—There can be little doubt that the existence of peace is more due to the exigencies of events than to the disinterestedness of French or Prussian politicians. The premature intimation that the French Government had made a demand on Prussia for compensation seems to have been intended as a stimulus rather than a feeler to public opinion, and to have overshot the mark; for no sooner was it announced that France had claimed the Rhine frontier than the Paris public energetically backed the demand, and even had he wished to abstain from preferring it the Emperor would not have been able to do so. The silence of the official journals strengthened the belief that the Government was preparing for war and looking at the turn affairs have taken, although there was nothing to prevent the Emperor boasting of his disinterestedness, and protesting that he had merely expressed a wish out of regard for public feeling, the disappointment of the lovers of mischief will certainly not be greater than the *surprise of the friends of peace*. Little did the Emperor think that either of the Powers would be left with force enough after the war to hold the destinies of Germany in its hands. However, second thoughts are often best, and since Prussia had shown itself able to do without France, it would have been inopportune to have insisted upon French claims. In Germany the demand of France had aroused a serious storm, and of all the people in the Fatherland, those on the Rhine were the most violent in their denunciations of French pretentions. In Austria the populations were indulging in the exhilarating thought that the power they had been unable to crush would soon be confronted by a more potent adversary, and even the Government evinced a disposition to shape the course of its arrangements so as to enable it to renew hostilities immediately should occasion offer. Knowing all this, and not counting on such a crisis, the Emperor prudently "caved in," though at a moment, and in a way to secure public applause. He has abandoned his demands for the rectification of the French frontier. He has given the world the welcome assurance that "the good relations between Prussia and France shall in no case be disturbed." Certainly, no greater triumph could have signalised the recurrence of the auspicious 15th of August. Prussia is now settling accounts with its neighbours. The line of demarcation to be drawn in Bavaria is not yet definitively laid down, but at all events a large portion of this kingdom will be annexed, including a great part of Lower Franconia and Aschaffenburg, and the whole of Upper and a part of Middle Franconia, Hanover, Hesse Cassell, Nassau, and the City of Frankfort, are to be completely annexed to Prussia.—It appears that the real object of the Empress of Mexico's visit to Paris is to solicit financial aid, and not to ask that the occupation shall be continued. The wants of the Mexican Treasury it seems are so urgent, that there is no alternative but abdication, and it is said that the Empress is commissioned to announce that abdication to the Emperor Napoleon in case no aid be forthcoming. It might have been thought that such a message would have been treated as a menace, but Mr. Rouher, it seems, is likely to be charged with some financial scheme in favour of the waning empire.—Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount to 8 per cent. The change, however, is said to be rather the consequence of pressure than of any marked improvement in the state of the reserves.

FORMATION OF A FLOATING DOCK COMPANY.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* reports that on Thursday afternoon last a few gentlemen interested in the formation of a company to erect a floating dock for Newcastle, met at Rouse's Hotel, Hunter-street, for the purpose of talking the matter quietly over and seeing what could be done, with a view to carry out the proposed object. Among those present were—Mr. Scott, Mr. Gillan, Mr. Alderman Adam, a member of the firm of Joseph Ward and Co., and Mr. W. T. Boyce. Mr. M. Moynahan was also present, and exhibited a model of a floating dock adapted for Newcastle harbour. The model was closely examined by Mr. Scott and other gentlemen practically acquainted with the port and its requirements, and it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of all in the room that the model submitted by Mr. Moynahan, embracing as it does, all the latest improvements, is just what is wanted for Newcastle. Several gentlemen expressed the opinion, that if a dock was constructed on Mr. Moynahan's model, vessels of the largest size could all be safely docked. Much praise was bestowed upon Mr. Moynahan for the ability displayed in the construction of the model itself, together with the details exhibited in the drawings that accompanied it. Mr. Scott was called to preside. It was unanimously resolved, that a floating dock company to be called "The Newcastle Floating Dock Company," with a capital of £10,000, be now formed. A resolution was then moved and passed, appointing provisional directors. The proceedings were brought to a close by the usual compliment to the chairman.

A QUEER FISH.—A remarkable-looking fish was caught this morning by some Italian fishermen in the bay, which is on exhibition in the window of M'Donald's chop-house, corner of Leidesdorff and Clay streets. It has a broad, flat head and oval body, say twenty inches long, and eight inches broad. The head is something like a halibut's in shape, with large gills, back of which are broad fins on each side, in shape resembling a bat's wing. Lower down the body are two flap fins of large size. The back of the fish is of a grey brown colour, while the belly is pure white. The mouth is garnished with three rows of shark's teeth, of which class of fish it is undoubtedly a variety. On account of the wing-fins the fish has been called an Angel Fish. Mr. M'Donald intends donating it to some society in this city to be preserved as a curiosity.—*Alta California*, August 27.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 18.

Illalong (s.), 300 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 16th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. Maher, Mrs. M'Manus, Mrs. Stroud, Mrs. Clarke, Messrs. Kirsh, M'Arthy, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Company, agents.

Comerang (s.), Captain Tranent, from Moruya and Ulladulla. Passenger—Mrs. O'Connor. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Trinculo, barque, 310 tons, Captain Patterson, from Foo-Chow 28th July. Campbell and Co., agents.

Miranda, brig, 260 tons, Captain Heusel, from Foo Chow 22nd July. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., agents.

Queen Victoria, barque, 492 tons, Captain W. Jones, from Valparaiso 5th August. Dibbs and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—October 18.

Jane Blyth, for Valparaiso.
Blackbird (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—October 19.

Helen, for Petropaulovski; Day Dawn, for Newcastle; Harriet Armitage, for Manila; Tuisco, for Shanghai; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton; Traveller, for Melbourne; City of Brisbane (s.), Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—October 18.

Day Dawn, barque, 397 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland, via Newcastle.

Helen, barque, 343 tons, Captain Wilson, for Petropaulovski.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 18.

Ino, Chippewa, from Port Stephens, with 7600 spokes, 18 logs, 8000 palings, 36 bags oysters, 1 ton onions; Adolphus, Secret, Martha, from Newcastle, with 426 tons coal; Atalanta, Octoroon, from Richmond River, with 62,600 feet timber, 80 bags maize; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 290 trusses hay, 27 bales wool, 37 hides, 13 bags potatoes, 7 bags vegetables, 1 bale skins, 1 case cheese, 1 bag bacon, 2 kegs butter, 6 baskets prawns, 1 box eggs, 2 coops fowls, 5 horses, 146 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 18.

Gorilla, for Manning River; Ino, for Port Stephens; Brilliant, Adolphus, Louis and Miriam, Jane, Village Belle, Martha, Raven, Venture, for Newcastle; Mary Jane, for the Hawkesbury, Janet Dickson, Atalanta, for Richmond River; Chippewa, for Port Stephens.

IMPORTS.—October 18.

Trinculo, from Foochow: 112 tons tea, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

Miranda, from Foo Chow: 1790 chests 3409 half-chests 509 boxes tea, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

Queen Victoria, from Valparaiso: 10,800 bags flour, 104 bags barley, 400 bags wheat, Dibbs and Co.; 97 bags beans, 347 bags hemp seed, Order.

EXPORTS.—October 18.

Saxonia (s.), for Rockhampton: 26 bags 3 casks sugar, 1 package tobacco, 15 casks beer, 2 bags rice, 2 chests tea, 38 bags flour, 9 packages, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 14 bags sugar, 1 quarter-cask rum, 20 bags flour, 8 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 15 bags sugar, 10 cases jam, 5 cases vinegar, 19 bags sugar, 5 packages tea, 15 cases oilstores, 20 boxes soap, 16 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 200 cases geneva, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 3 quarter-casks wine, L. Rawack and Co.; 126 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 34 bags sugar, 60 bags flour, 24 moulds, 6 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 140 bags sugar, 5 hogsheads treacle, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 package cigars 4 boxes candles, 2 cases currants, 2 packages raisins, 9 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 5 hogsheads ale, 1 case drapery, J. Powell; 33 bags sugar, 12 packages tea, Keele and Co.; 5 cases geneva, 1 package tobacco, 1 case coffee, 80 bags sugar, 10 chests tea, 2 boxes raisins, 20 casks claret, 40 bags flour, 25 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 10 packages tea, J. Barlow; 2 chests tea, A. S. Webster; 2 chests tea, 12 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 2 chests tea, 2 bags rice, 11 bags sugar, 1 case pickles, Francis, Brothers, and Co.; 6 chests tea, Brown and Co.; 1 package tobacco, W. H. Aldis; 8 hogsheads salt, 4 packages ironmongery, 15 bags flour, 7 cases, J. Black and Co.; 2 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 10 cases kerosene, Hartley Kerosene Co.; 7 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 40 bags flour, 11 packages, Irwin and Turner; 6 casks tar, 1 package, J. Levick and Co.; 2 rolls leather, C. Maloney; 40 bags flour, 1 case, Parbury, Brothers; 2 cases, J. Vickery; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 3 packages, Peak Downs Copper Mining Company; 4 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 packages, Sharwood and Co.; 6 bales paper, J. Marshall; 1 package, J. Carr; 3 packages, W. Drynan and Co.; 1 case, R. Gray; 5 packages, T. J. Bown; 1 case, Railway; 1 case, Millett; 21 packages, J. Keep; 26 cases fruit, 2 kegs butter, J. Good; 4 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 9 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, Biddell, Brothers; 4 packages, Saddington and Sons; 15 bags flour, 2 cases, A. S. Webster; 2 kegs butter, Prescott and Sons; 4 kegs butter, 5 bags maize, W. Hezlett; 1 case, J. Sands; 4 packages, Keep and Parsons; 1 case, Lenehan, and Co.; 1 package, Myers and Cantor; 30 bags maize, 20 cases oranges, 5 packages, R. Vesey; 1 package, Sutton; 1 case, J. J. Moore; 1 case, Sherdale; 1 package, M. Moss; 11 packages, Bradley and Newton.

Day Dawn, for Auckland via Newcastle: 180 tons coal, A. S. Webster.

Helen, for Petropaulovski: 324 tons coal, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 337 tierces 40 barrels beef, 35 casks tallow, H. Bell; 150 tierces beef, E. Letchfield.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Shanghai.—By the Tuisco, this day, at noon, if not under-way.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.), and City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Maryborough.—By the Leichardt (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Mauritius.—By the Elizabeth, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Nelson and Southern Ports of New Zealand.—By the Claud Hamilton, on Saturday, at 11 a.m.

For Auckland.—By the Jessie Kelly, on Saturday, at noon.

For Hokitika.—By the Tinonee (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

For Melbourne and King George's Sound.—By the Balclutha (s.), on Saturday, at 4 p.m.

For London.—By the Ben Lomond, on Saturday, at noon.

MAILS PER MADRAS, VIA SUEZ.

The Royal Mail Steamship MADRAS will be dispatched with the usual mails on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

The times appointed for closing are:—

For registered letters at 3.30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., on the 24th instant.

For ordinary letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m., 24th.

For ordinary letters addressed to the United Kingdom, and Galle, 11 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers not addressed to the United Kingdom, 8 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m., 24th.

All letters and newspapers posted in the Sydney iron receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. on 24th instant.

Late letters, addressed to places other than the United Kingdom and Galle, may be posted at the General Post Office up till 11 a.m. on the 24th; and late letters, addressed to the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, at the General Post Office and Moore's Wharf, up till 1 p.m. Such letters, however, must bear an extra sixpenny stamp, as a late fee, in addition to the ordinary postage, otherwise they will not be forwarded.

For any further information, the public are referred to the Postal Guide, which is published monthly.

JOSEPH DOCKER, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 11th October, 1866.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, October 18: Leichardt (s.), 200 tons, Captain Hill, for Maryborough; Jane Lockhart, schooner, 81 tons, Captain Smith, for Hokitika.

The Trinculo, from Foo Chow, with a cargo of tea, arrived yesterday. She spoke the barque Frey, from Foo Chow to Adelaide, in latitude 32·55 S., longitude 160 E.

The cargo of the steamer Illalong comprises 3 bales wool, 30 bags oysters, 1 cow, and sundries.

H.M.S. Brisk has been placed in the Fitzroy Dry Dock, by Mr. Cuthbert, for the purpose of being overhauled.

The cargo of the Comerang (s.) consists of 25 bags oysters, 165 kegs butter, 40 bales bacon, 49 pigs, 6 coops poultry, 20 boxes eggs, 3 bales leather, and sundries.

The Queen Victoria, from Valparaiso 5th August, reports moderate weather throughout, and also that the Fleur de Malice sailed on the 31st July for Sydney with a cargo of wheat, and the schooner Brewster was loading for Sydney.

The Miranda left Foo Chow on 22nd July, under the command of Captain Woller, who died on the 19th September from inflammation of the bowels, and was buried in latitude 4·38 N., longitude 161·57 E. She has arrived in charge of the late chief officer, Mr. Heusel.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 17.—Lily, brig, 248 tons, M'Cullum, from Auckland, N. Z.

October 17.—Hero (s. s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

October 17.—Amateur, schooner, Hurley, for Nelson, N. Z., with 350 tons coal and 30 tons flour.

October 17.—Blackbird (s.), Sewall, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 700 tons coal.

October 17.—Planter, barque, Garson, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.

October 18.—Lady Alicia, brig, Kenett, for Lyttelton, N. Z., with 290 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 12.—Maury, Peru, from Foochow; White Star, from Liverpool, 70 days; Alexandra (s.), from Sydney.

CLEARED OUT.

October 12.—Black Prince, 100, Touris, for Sydney, in ballast.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RESULT.

The calamitous fire which broke out on board the ship Result on Thursday morning, and which subsequently ended in her all but complete destruction, had not burnt itself out when the *Argus* went to press yesterday morning, but continued to blaze away until daybreak. At an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. Campbell, of the harbour department, went with a boat's crew to have an inspection of the burning vessel, which had loosened her hold on the bank considerably, and would soon have been adrift. Fresh attempts to scuttle her were then made, and with success; for she settled down again with a lurch inshore, when the water had rushed in to some extent. This in a great measure subdued the fire amidships; and in the course of the forenoon, Mr. King, of W. P. White and Co. (agents of the ship), with a number of hands, put off to her, and through a breach in side they were enabled to pull right in. Mr. D. W. Gossett was also present, and with his boat's crew did good service in securing several casks of rum and wine which had floated out of the lower hold. The men also made further efforts to put out the fire aft, and, at a considerable risk, managed to accomplish this in a great degree. At a later hour in the day Mr. Siddeley, managing partner in the firm of W. P. White and Co.; Captain B. R. Mathews, agent for *Lloyds*; with Captain Duthie, and other gentlemen, went out to the ship or rather what was left of her, to hold a special examination and survey. A close inspection was made, but their decision as to the ultimate course to be taken with regard to the devastated vessel will not be given until to-day or Monday. While the Resolute was alongside, the hose was kept playing, and the fire in the after part was all but extinguished. It was impossible, however, to make much impression on it forward, in consequence of the quantity of coal—some twenty tons—under the forecastle, which formed a compact mass of fire, on which the water at that time seemed to have but faint effect. Until a late hour last night, the fire was still burning away at the stem, but apparently with much less intensity. The scorched and blackened interior of the wreck presented a ghastly aspect, and showed how mercilessly the fire had done its work, while the smouldering and hissing timbers indicated its extreme unwillingness to relinquish its prey. A very large quantity of iron work, consisting of bolts, plates, capstan, and windlass gear, and knees, is collected in the bottom of the vessel, having fallen in as the woodwork was consumed. There are also about 150 tons of copper ore, together with about 142 cases of bolts and screws, imported for the Government railways, and over forty bundles of wire, the property of a private firm. In addition to the 13,000 boards and 280 tons of bark, which, as a matter of course, were utterly consumed, there were on board when the fire broke out, about 150 hogsheads and quarter-casks of wine, and thirty casks of rum, a portion of which was saved yesterday and taken charge of by the Customs authorities; and there were also on board thirty-three casks of soda, together with many packages of miscellaneous goods. A lighter has been moored alongside the hull, with a watchman to keep a look-out for any who may have an inclination to snap up unconsidered trifles. The masts, spars, and rigging are floating alongside curiously interlaced, and evidently very much damaged. The crew will be paid off this morning, at the Government shipping office, and the officers will probably proceed to London in one of the Blackwall ships.—*Argus*, October 13.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

October 11.—City of Adelaide, from London, 69 days; Lass o' Lawler, from Newcastle.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—October 17.

2 cases millinery, S. Emanuel and Sons
5 packages tobacco, Dixon and Sons
1 case pills and ointment, C. H. Whitton
31 barrels resin, S. Dickson
3 cases combs, F. G. Bennett
2 cases bonnets, 2 cases hats, H. Woolnough
10 tons iron, J. Keep
1 case ploughs, 1 package machinery, Ainsworth
43 bales paper, John Fairfax and Sons
1 case brooms, 12 cases sandles, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
1 case chemical apparatus, H. Burrett
150 cases oysters, M. Bayley
29 harmoniums, 7 pianos, 5 stools, W. H. Paling
100 cases oysters, 50 cases lobsters, 50 cases salmon, 50 cases axes, 17 cases handles, 200 packages apples, 150 casks beer, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
15 boxes picks, J. T. Armitage and Co.
2 casks bottles, F. E. Sloper
10 cases hats, 27 cases drapery, Young, Lark, and Bennett
9300 feet timber, 7 cases handles, 2 cases machinery, Halley and Clyde
114 kegs 1 cask nails, J. Macintosh
9 cases timber, E. Williams and Co.
2 casks earthenware, Rose
1000 bundles rattans, 1 organ, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
950 cases petroleum, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
100 cases beer, 5 cases blue, 50 hogsheads stout, J. Black and Co.
100 barrels currants, 10 cases raisins, 40 cases sardines, 10,694 bags sugar, J. Powell
25 cases provisions, 104 packages oilstores, H. P. Palser
10 cases hams, Whittingham, Brothers
200 cases claret, 147 quarter-casks port, 1 case oil, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
262 packages hardware, ironmongery, &c., 150 cases kerosene, J. B. Holdsworth
2 cases stationery, Bank of Australasia
200 cases kerosene, 50 cases sarsaparilla, Smith, Brothers
2 cases pianos, Hennessy
5 bales twine, 150 cases beer, 98 barrels currants, 20 cases washing 8 cases baking powder, 10 cases salts, 7 cases senna, J. Frazer and Co.
8 cases saddlery, H. C. Brookes
9 cases chlorodyne, H. Solomon
240 cases chairs, 48 boxes clocks, 50 cases axes, 50 cases lobsters, 20 cases oysters, 27 cases sundries, S. Hoffnung and Co.
6 quarter-casks wine, 1 case ties, D. Cohen and Co.
4 casks Bath bricks, 34 casks crystals, 33 cases oil stores, N. J. Crocker
10 packages beche-de-mer, Mayers.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 17.—Douglas, from Adelaide; Ballarat, Red Rover, from London.

October 18.—Derwent (s.), from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

October 17.—Golden Sunset, for San Francisco; Marpesa, for Calcutta; Black Swan (s.), for Launceston.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

October 17.—Florence Irving (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
October 18.	8 30 a.m.	Calm.	Cloudy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	N.	Strong, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

October 18.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND				
Port Mackay	No report			No report
Nebo	No report			No report
Waverley	No report			No report
Rockhampton	No report			No report
Hawkwood	No report			No report
Maryborough	No report			No report
Gayndah	No report			No report
Brisbane	E. Fine	30·080		No report
Toowoomba	No report			No report
N. S. WALES				
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Grafton	N.W. Fine	30·10	68·	NW. Fine
Glen Innes	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Armidale	NE. Fine, warm	26·850	58·	W. Fine, warm
Tamworth	NW. Fine			NE. Cloudy
Murrurundi	W. Fine			NE. Cloudy
Singleton	W. Cloudy			NE. Cloudy
Maitland	Calm. Dull			SE. Dull, sultry
Newcastle	WNW. Fine, warm	29·876	66·0	NE. Fine
Windsor	NW. Cloudy, dull			ENE. Overcast
Sydney	NW. Cloudy	29·924		N. Fine, cloudy
South Head	Calm. Fine, cloudy			N. Fine, cloudy
Wollongong	Calm. Like storm			NE. Cloudy
Kiama	Calm. Gloomy			N., light. Fine
Bathurst	Calm. Cloudy	27·825	68·	S. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Cassilis	NW. Fine, cloudy			NE. Fine, hot
Wellington	W. Fine			NW. Fine, hot
Dubbo	SW. Threatening			SW. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine			WNW. Fine
Forbes	N.W. Fine, cloudy			NW. Cloudy
Young	SW. Cloudy			NW. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Stormy			W., fresh. Fine
Urana	W. Hot			W. Hot
Deniliquin	NW. Fine, warm	29·522	70·	NW. Sultry
Hay	NW. Fine, warm			W. Fine, warm
Moulamein	W. Dull			Calm. Cloudy
Euston	No report			No report
Wentworth	No report			No report
Goulburn	WNW. Dull, close	27·772	68·0	WNW. Like storm
Braidwood	NW. Fine			NW. Like storm
Araluen	WNW. Hot, fine			WNW. Very hot
Queanbeyan	WNW. Dull, cldy			N., strong. Hot
Cooma	NW. Fine			N. Close, dull
Yass	N. Threatening			N. Hot, dull
Gundagai	Calm. Dull			N. Dull
Tumut	Calm. Raining			N., strong. Cloudy
Kiandra	N. Showery	25·278	51·	N., strong. Cloudy
Albury	NW. Fine, cloudy	29·314	70·8	NW. Cloudy
VICTORIA				
Melbourne	N.W. Sultry	29·710	69·8	No report
Queenscliff	W. Clear	29·75	64·	No report
Cape Schanck	W. Clear	29·42	64·	No report
Cape Otway	WNW. Cloudy	29·419	60·	No report
Portland	E. Squally	29·700	62·	No report
S. AUSTRALIA				
Guichen Bay	WNW. Cloudy	29·800	60·	No report
Adelaide	WNW. Squally	29·694	66·0	No report.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

October 17th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·117	64 4	77	W.S.W.	0 0	0	0		4·5
P.M. 3	29 955	71·3	57	N.E.	1·8	19	1		
" 9	29·955	66·1	61	N.E.	1·8	19	4		4·5
Mean ...	30·069	67·3	65·0		1·2	13	1·7		4·5

Evaporation, 24 hours .... 0·258.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum.......... 73·8 | Sun—maximum .... 114·4
Minimum .... 58·5 | Grass—minimum .... 16·1

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

October 18th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	29·898	73·0	45	N. by W.	0 3	9	73 8	62·1	0
Grafton* ..		29·993	68·0	53	N.W.	0·3	0	85·0	55·0	0
Armidale	3278	30·098	62 0		N.E.	1 0	3			
Newcastle.	132	29·983	71·4	44	N.W.	1·0	8	75.5	56 5	0
South Head	267	29·981	67·3	55	Calm	0	8	73 2	61·0	0
Kiandra ...	4640	29·976			N.	9 0	4	56·8	47·5	
Deniliquin.	410	29·857	66·0	64	N.W.	4·0	5	95·1		0
Albury ...	572	29·806	73·5	69	N.W.	1·0	9		59·0	
Goulburn...	2129	29·874	70 9	45	N.N.W.	9·0	4	79·1	56·2	0

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Faht, but not to mean Sea Level.

Astronomical Memoranda for October 19th.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	13.34	9·49 S.	5.20	6.10
Moon	21 29	11·12 S.	1 25 p.m.	1.44 a.m.
Mercury ..	14.14	14· 0 S.	5.47 a.m.	7. 3 p.m.
Venus	16 33	26·32 S.	7.26 a.m.	10 2 p.m.
Mars	7.26	22·55 N.	12·45 a.m.	10.31 a.m.
Jupiter	19.43	21·56 S.	10.52 a.m.	12.59 a.m.
Saturn	14.44	13·39 S.	6.13 a.m.	7.32 p.m.

Moon's age, 10·3 days.
High water at Fort Denison... a.m. 3h. 3m., p.m. 3h. 40m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date = 30·2 inches. Annual average of the preceding seven years = 51·8 inches.

Destruction of a Flock of Sheep from Cold.—Sheep shearing commenced at Mr. Gibson's station, Bago Bogolong, during the early part of the week. From a sudden change of mild dry weather to wet and extreme cold, 800 sheep that had been shorn the day before were found dead in the morning.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

New Adaptation of Fibrous Material.—It has long been known (says the *Alta California*) that the stalk of the cotton plant contained a fibre not unlike coarse flax but it is only lately that this fibre has been brought into practical use. It has been found by actual experiment that 120 pounds of stalk, when steeped and dressed with machinery similar to that used for flax, will make forty pounds of thread suitable for weaving bagging and other coarse cloth. A joint stock company is being got up to establish a mill in one of the Southern States to carry on this new manufacture, which it is to be hoped will be successful. If any lucky inventor could discover a method of reducing cotton stalks to pulp, and making it either alone or mixed with rag pulp, into paper, he would make a fortune. Newspapers, book-makers, and fifty other trades are dependent on paper; and while the demand for their productions increases rapidly, the supply of the material enlarges very slowly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1866.

The Assembly had not risen at the time of our going to press yesterday morning. Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Education Bill were passed, and clause 5 was postponed, after which the House resumed, the Committee having obtained leave to sit again on Friday (this day). The House adjourned at 25 minutes past 11 a.m.

We have before us a return to an order made by the Assembly for copies of the letters from the Board of Visitors to the Lunatic Asylum. This document contains a report which bears date July 17th, 1866, and is addressed to the Colonial Secretary,—with other communications. Our readers will remember that some long time ago we laid before them an account of the state of Tarban Creek Asylum, and pointed out the great misery to which its unhappy inmates were exposed, especially in the summer season. To many this asylum is a hospital where they finish their miserable career; some in raving madness, some in moping melancholy, some filled with those dark imaginings which the poet has depicted. It was our duty then to call attention to certain practical grievances, several of which could be easily remedied. We pointed out that the accommodation was deficient; that the yards were miserable; that the closets were offensive; that there were no proper appliances for washing; that the attendance was insufficient, and that there was a want of proper means for the amusement of the inmates. We also called attention to the fact that this Asylum was then the only place to which persons stricken with madness could have recourse, and that many were cast there who had committed no crime, and were honourable and respected members of society up to the date of their misfortune. We pointed out all these things in detail, and gave them upon an authority which we believed ought not to be questioned. The hue and cry that followed from certain quarters our readers will remember, and it ought to put them upon their guard. They should ever reflect when they hear stout denials of nuisances and abuses, that such denials always come and often under high authority; that there is no neglect, no abuse, no cruelty, that some will not stand up to defend. They will tell you that the persons who permit or perpetrate those actions are very intelligent; that they have done great service, and that they are incapable of any negligence or abuse. Atrocious monsters, covered with blood, have found such defenders, not only among hackneyed politicians, but even among those who professed to be ministers of Christ.

Our readers may now refer to the report given in another column, which was delivered to the Colonial Secretary no longer ago than the 17th July, and signed by names certainly as qualified to command respect as most the community will produce. They will see that this is not, as they may imagine, a reprint of an old story, but a detail of suffering and degradation which existed three months ago.

In this account we have an absolute confirmation—an enlargement—and aggravation of everything we stated and everything that was denied months and years before, and which we presume will still be denied. On the 4th August the President of the Board resigned his situation in a letter to the Colonial Secretary, under an impression that the labour and responsibility would not be attended with any adequate advantage; because there was no practical effort to remedy the evils of which he complained. We are certainly somewhat startled to find that these things remain as they are. Our impression was that the present Ministry would have dealt with those abuses, and that at least some of them which are offensive to common decency, and require but a small outlay to remove them, would have been instantly attended to. We are at a loss to know what answer will be given to the remonstrances of these gentlemen and to the letter of Mr. Charles Campbell. It is true there are parts of this last which seem to forsake the official tone, and get rather into the strain of literary controversy; but we neglect all these points to look earnestly to the fact that men are still in this wretched condition. While in England, according to Mr. Cardwell's authority, 1500 cubic feet of air are the minimum; in Tarban Creek the patients enjoy something less than 500 cubic feet each!

The colony has been gladdened—shall we say rather amused—at the frequent promise of Ministers that these cruelties should end—cruelties, not direct torture, by the persons conducting the establishment, but what amounts to the same thing as much as if they were designed. If they could be seen by the people from day to day they would not be permitted to exist; but we are too apt to banish from the mind what is not pleasant to remember. We cannot, however, discharge ourselves from this obligation. It will rest upon us as a personal crime to be silent while such things are brought to our knowledge. We hope the Ministry will rouse themselves. They may look with indifference upon the personal opinions of Mr. Campbell respecting Mr. Parkes and his colleagues, but they ought not to disregard his strong and earnest, and, we doubt not, honest representation of facts. They were in existence years ago; they still are and will be long permitted unless some stringent measures are taken for their removal.

We can hardly fancy it possible that patients should be dealt with as they are said to be treated in this Asylum; that they are during wet weather ankle deep in mud; that in July last the disgusting state of the closets was not in any way altered; that the appliances for washing and bathing are as defective as they were at first; that in some instances the floors and walls are in the same dangerous state as when remonstrances were first made upon the subject.

It is impossible to look forward to the summer months without dread. It is said by the Board, and with great probability, that there may be some sad catastrophe resulting from this heaping of human beings together in such a state of destitution and wretchedness. We are really wearied of the subject. It is not one that it is pleasant to discuss. The whole affair presents itself like some ghastly dream.

And yet we have known within the period these abuses have covered, persons confined in Tarban Creek who had enjoyed every comfort and luxury in former times, who had belonged to the most pure and virtuous circles—who had lived a life of honesty and repute,—but who were doomed to that dreadful abode over which, as Mr. Campbell says, in quoting Dante, is written—"Leave hope behind who enter here."

The storms that have happened on our coasts, and the wrecks that have occasionally been contemporaneous, have not unfrequently suggested the possibility of such meteorological observations as could give indications of coming storms, and pass forward along the coast telegraphic information of impending danger. The impression that such arrangements were practicable was strengthened by occasional reports of what was being done in the way of storm signals on the English coast by Admiral Fitzroy. In the last number of the *Edinburgh Review* is an article on weather forecasts, in which it is stated that the popular impressions as to the predictive power of Admiral Fitzroy's observations were greatly exaggerated, and that the value of his signals had been over-rated. The death of that gentleman furnished a suitable opportunity for investigating the affairs of his office, and a committee of three gentlemen was appointed to this work. Their report is somewhat unfavourable as to the method of management, or the value of the results. Proper records have not been kept, and no adequate data exist to show on what basis each separate "forecast" that was published to the world was founded. There was more of the element of conjecture and too little of scientific method in the operations. The late Admiral, who was sanguine and enthusiastic, was too hasty in coming to the conclusion that the benefit he desired to confer upon the seafaring community was immediately attainable. It may be ultimately attainable. Such a result is by no means to be despaired of, but at present there are no rules for forecasting which have a sufficient experience behind them to justify a reliance on them, and the late Admiral did not even abide faithful to his own rules, so little did they carry with them the authority of fixed laws of nature. A comparison of the storm signals issued for three months in 1862-3 with the records of the weather, showed that out of 160 warnings, while 81 per cent. were right as to force, only 34 per cent. were right as to direction. Out of 125 warnings issued in the following winter, 68 per cent. were right as to force, and only 48 per cent. were right as to direction. In the succeeding winter, out of 120 warnings, 75 per cent. were right as to force, and only 33 per cent. were right as to direction. Summing up the results of 405 warnings, it appeared that in respect of force alone 75 per cent. were right, while in respect of direction as well as force only 38 per cent. were right, and, therefore, 62 per cent. were wrong. There was not, therefore, even an equal chance as to the accuracy of the warning in respect of the quarter from which the danger was to be apprehended. In this particular respect, the warning was more likely to be wrong than right.

The results of this investigation show that while the indications of a coming gale are in the main to be relied upon, there is no method of telling from what quarter it will come on to blow. The pressure on the barometer foretels the advent of an atmospheric wane, but that is all. It may be the rotatory movement of storms, and the impossibility of ascertaining what gyrations it is performing, that makes it so difficult to say at what angle the blast will strike the coast. But the fact that accurate prediction is not at present practicable, seems clearly proved. This impossibility takes away from the practical mariner a great part of the value of the storm signals, for he not only wants to know whether it is going to blow hard, but also from what quarter of the compass it is going to blow. To the coaster especially it is all important to know whether the gale is going to be off shore or not.

The degree of rapidity with which the coming storm is to arrive is also a point on which precision is not at present attainable. The consequence is that by putting faith in the signals some captains have lost time and money, and others have lost their ships. Cases have occurred in which captains have put to sea in defiance of the warning, and have made an excellent passage, while others that have waited for a time have been caught in the storm and lost. Yet, in spite of many failures, the storm signals are increasingly popular in the seaports, and a general impression seems to exist that they are becoming more accurate.

The general conclusions to which the committee come are expressed in the following paragraphs:—

"That the maxims on which the department acts in forecasting weather have not been reduced into any clear or systematic forms, and are not shewn to have been established by sufficient induction from observed facts.

"That as a matter of fact the daily forecasts are not shewn to be correct, and that they are not, in our opinion, useful.

"That the storm warnings, so far as they indicate the *force* of coming gales, have been sufficiently correct to be of some use, and that their utility is widely admitted. Also, that they have greatly improved, and that they are probably capable of still greater improvement.

"That the storm warnings, so far as they indicate the *direction*, as well as force of coming gales, are not shewn to have been so far precise or correct as to be of use."

M. Le Verrier, of Paris, who had attempted something in the way of daily forecasts, has abandoned it. M. Dove, of Berlin, has also confined himself to storm warnings, and he, as well as M. Matteucci, of Turin, find considerable difficulty even in that. The Committee state that they "can find no evidence that any competent meteorologist believes the science to be at present in such a state as to enable an observer to indicate, day by day, the weather to be experienced for the next forty-eight hours, throughout a wide region of the earth's surface." Meteorological phenomena are so complex that a most laborious and patient observation of facts, and a most studied classification of them, must precede any attempt to lay down axioms.

Whether on our own coasts the phenomena are in any respect less complex, and whether indications are more readily to be relied upon, is a matter for our local meteorologists to determine. It is from the eastward that the gales on our coast are the most destructive, and therefore, for the practical purposes of the mariner, it is these gales that require to be most carefully studied. Where do they generally originate, what is the course that they follow, at what rate do they approach our coast, and are there any indications which invariably precede them? It is obvious that two sorts of observations require to be specially studied to throw light on these points; first, a minute examination of all meteorological phenomena along the Eastern coast for two or three days prior to the bursting of a storm; and, secondly, an examination of the logs of vessels that may have been off the coast during the same period. A comparison of what is observable on shore and what is observable at various points off shore can hardly fail ultimately to indicate the premonitions of an easterly gale.

St. Luke's Church, Sussex-street.—This church, the foundation of which was laid on the 18th October, 1865, was yesterday consecrated for divine service by the Bishop of Sydney. The consecration services commenced at 8 o'clock, the prescribed form of prayer being read by the Very Rev. the Dean, as incumbent of St. Philip's Church. The deed of consecration was then read by the Registrar, Mr. H. K. James, and signed by the Bishop. Divine service proper for the day was then proceeded with. The prayers were read by the Dean, the first lesson by the Rev. Canon Allwood, and the second lesson by the Rev. R. L. King, the Bishop's chaplain. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, from the 31st verse of the 5th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, and at its conclusion the holy communion was administered, the clergy and a considerable number of the laity remaining to partake thereof. The offertory amounted to £40 2s. 3d. The following clergymen were present, exclusive of the Bishop and the Dean—the Rev. Canon Allwood, the Rev. W. Stack, Rev. E. Rogers, Rev. G. Vidal, Rev. T. Hassall, Rev. R. L. King, Rev. A. H. Stephen, Rev. W. Lumsdaine, Rev. W. J. Gunther, Rev. John Fletcher, Rev. Robert Taylor, Rev. H. H. Britten, Rev. S. Mitchell, Rev. W. B. Cave, Rev. W. Wood, and Rev. Z. Barry. The church is a very neat and commodious structure, plainly fitted up, and capable of accommodating about 600 persons. The seats are all free and unappropriated. In the course of his sermon the Bishop stated that £500 towards the erection of a church of the kind—that is, containing only free seats—had been some time ago placed in his hands, by a gentleman who resided near Mudgee. This handsome donation, of course largely supplemented, had been expended in the erection of St. Luke's. Divine service will be held in the church morning and evening every Sunday.

Indigenous Products.—M. Thozet, of Rockhampton, has contributed some interesting natural and industrial products to the Intercolonial Exhibition in Melbourne, as may be seen by the catalogue recently published. It appears that in addition to specimens of various woods collected purposely for the exhibition, he has generously given his own private collection for the promotion of the objects contemplated. M. Thozet has arranged and described no less than 100 species of trees, indigenous in the neighbourhood of Rockhampton, the timbers of which, as shown by many of the specimens, is likely to be much admired in Europe. Some of the species, it is true, have a very wide range, and they will doubtless appear in the collections of Mr. Moore and Dr. F. Mueller, but this circumstance does not detract from the merit of M. Thozet, or lessen our admiration for his zeal in developing the resources of these colonies. The same gentleman has also exhibited the various roots and plants which are used as food by the aboriginals of his district, as well as specimens of barks, fibres, gums, resins, and of the Rockhampton flora. His little pamphlet on the roots, tubers, bulbs, and fruits used as vegetable food by the aboriginals, to which work some new plants are now added, accompanies his collection. The subject which M. Thozet introduces is one of great interest, and it is to be hoped that he will follow it up, for his descriptions are likely to prove of inestimable value to explorers and travellers in the interior, by pointing out to them the means of subsistence when their ordinary provision has been exhausted. Instances have, doubtless, occurred in which the lives of enterprising explorers would have been preserved, had they possessed the knowledge of indigenous plants mentioned by M. Thozet. But it is evident that the subject thus introduced to the public is one of a very extensive character, and requires the co-operation of observers in all parts of Australia, for our vegetable productions vary considerably according to the nature of the soil and climate, and the mode in which they are prepared by the aboriginals is not uniformly the same. So far as Rockhampton and the vicinity are concerned, the list may soon be completed, but in order to extend the work and make it more generally useful, M. Thozet is now soliciting "contributions of specimens and remarks on them," from other parts of Australia. If such a work as that indicated could be carried out, it would hereafter possess an historical interest, for as the aboriginals (in many instances it is to be feared through the evil examples and inconsiderate conduct of Europeans) are rapidly passing away, it might be useful to place on record not only the means whereby the unfortunate race supported themselves before their country was occupied by the white man, but also the very names of the vegetable products expressed in the words of the aboriginal language.

Parramatta Volunteer Fire Company's Anniversary.—Our correspondent says:—The seventh anniversary of the above company was celebrated on Wednesday by a steamer excursion, instead of by a dinner as on previous occasions. The change of proceeding was decided upon as desirable—affording for the first time to the friends of the members an opportunity of sharing in the celebration. The steamer Black Swan was engaged for the occasion, and left the wharf shortly after eight in the morning, with a numerous company of visitors and the Parramatta Volunteer Band. After putting in at the Sydney wharf she proceeded round the various beautiful southern bays of Port Jackson, landed the company for luncheon at Manly Beach, and then steamed outside the Heads in a northerly direction for a few miles with those prepared to take the risk of a fit of sea sickness, a visitation which was pretty general before the return. The Black Swan then revisited Manly Beach, where the party remained for some time, and then re-embarked for Parramatta, where they arrived soon after 8 o'clock. A finer day could not have been chosen for the excursion, and the usual courtesy and attention of Captain Brett contributed to the pleasure of the trip, which ended most satisfactorily to all the excursionists.

Rifle Association.—A meeting of the committee of the Rifle Association was held at the Volunteer Barracks, yesterday afternoon, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson in the chair. The various accounts for the meeting were submitted and passed for payment. A letter was read from Mr. H. C. Dangar, expressing his intention to give a Metford match rifle, value £40, to be competed for with the Enfield rifle only—Mr. Dangar's object being to get a good small-bore rifle into the hands of a volunteer who is not now possessed of one; a discussion ensued as to the best mode of accomplishing this, but it was determined to defer the final decision on the matter to a future meeting. Suggestions with regard to the small-bore championship for the year were also offered. This was also postponed, with the view of receiving the opinion of the small-bore shots generally on the subject. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday next.

The First Almanac of the Season.—Yesterday was issued by Messrs. Joseph Cook and Co., 370, George-street, their "Commercial Almanac for 1867." It is got up with the same good taste, care, and accuracy that distinguish the productions of the firm. Besides the Monthly Calendar, there are some items of useful information. The size is crown folio, and it is printed in colours with a chaste border.

Remission of Prisoner's Sentences.—It transpired at the Circuit Court on Monday that, by the new regulations framed for the management of gaols and the government of prisoners, it is provided as an incentive to good behaviour on the part of convicts, that all sentences will be reduced by one-sixth, should the conduct of a prisoner be uniformly good, and such as meets the approbation of the gaol authorities. His Honor, in remarking upon the good effect such a provision was likely to produce, said that, at the same time, it would be the duty of the judges to bear it in mind, when sentencing prisoners, so as to see that criminals did not escape a just punishment for their offences; and in order that an undeserved leniency might not be extended to the Chinaman Hely, who had been convicted of forgery, he sentenced him to six years' hard labour on the roads.—*Bathurst Times.*

Intercolonial Rifle Match.—The council of the V. R. A. has selected for the final competitions prior to the selection of the Victorian representatives of the Intercolonial Rifle Match the undermentioned gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Christopherson, Cole, J. R. Fawcett, J. W. Fawcett, Captain Irving; Messrs. Johnson, Kellow, Knight, Lacy, M'Clure, M'Ewan, M'Naughton; Lieutenants Middlemiss, Templeton, and Walker, Mr. Mumby, and Lieutenant Colonel Rede; and places have been reserved for Captain Couchman and Mr. M'Cartney, in the event of their being able to attend a sufficient number of practices to qualify. Fourteen practices have been arranged, commencing this day (Saturday), and each competitor must attend seven of them. The council also decided that no prize shooting for large bore rifles should take place prior to the intercolonial match.—*Age*, October 13.

The Season and the Crops.—The *Wagga Wagga Express* of 13th instant says:—Of late the weather has been unusually variable—heat, cold, hail, and rain having been the order of the week. Agriculturists complain that they have had too much wet, and report a large portion of their crops beaten down by the rain; while, on the other hand, the pastoralists say they have not yet had enough. The rain that has fallen this season has been steady and soaking—all that could be desired for the luxuriant growth of grass; but sudden and heavy downpours are required to make dry creeks run and fill empty dams. The Tumut correspondent of the same paper reports that it had been raining there since Thursday night, with little or no intermission. The weather we are experiencing at the present time can have none other tendency than a detrimental one to our wheat crops, the wheat in many paddocks already lying down, and this continued wet weather is more than likely to cause the appearance of rust. One of the principal causes which generates the rust is the continuance of wet and cloudy weather for a time, and afterwards for the sun to come out in a pretty strong heat, which, at this time of the year, is not at all improbable. If the sun comes out gradually with its heat rust may be evaded, which I sincerely hope will be the case. This being essentially an agricultural district, a failure in the crops through any cause would be attendant with misery to many a family who are wholly dependant upon the produce of the soil from year to year.—The Lower Murrumbidgee correspondent of the *Express* remarks that, for some weeks past the weather has been generally fine, with occasional showers, but on Thursday and Friday last we were visited with a perfect deluge of rain, the gauge showing no less than 2 9 inches in the two days.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their continuation sale of prints, calicoes, dress goods, clothing, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Damaged Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Hair Oil, Mustards, Bottled Beer, Electroplated Ware, Ivory Table Cutlery, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of cornfactors, merchants, ironmongers, grocers, silversmiths, cutlers, and others, to his sale, this day, Friday, 19th October, 1866, at the Bank Auction Room, at 11, comprising, 3-bushel bags, woolpacks, hair oil, mustard, electroplated-ware, bottled porter on account of whom it may concern, &c., &c. For further particulars see advertisements in this day's issue.—Adv.

This Day, Friday, October 19th.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to direct the attention of the trade to his sale this day, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, damaged stationery; at 11, fancy goods, albums, jewellery, concertinas, &c.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[From our Correspondents.]

GOULBURN.

Thursday.

A meeting on the subject of education, having reference to the bill now before Parliament, was held last night. The Rev. W. Sowerby proposed a resolution to the effect that the religious denominations should be represented in the Council of Education in proportion to their numbers. Mr. William Davis moved an amendment, that the Council be appointed without regard to such proportion, which was carried. The Rev. R. Leigh moved,—"That Denominational schools be established in any district where twenty children attend." On this Mr. Davis moved another amendment approving the provisions of the bill, which was also carried. There were about 350 persons present.

BRAIDWOOD.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

At the Police Court to-day, William Bruce and Lucy Hurley were committed for trial for aiding and abetting bushrangers. Thomas Connell and Thomas Lawler were committed for horse-stealing; and Joseph Berriman, charged with robbing the Queanbeyan mail in 1864, was remanded for further inquiry.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

At the inquest on the burning of the ship Result, the jury find "there is no evidence to show how the fire originated."

There is to be an inquiry into the management of the training ship.

The Governor has invited the Exhibition Commissioners to dinner on the opening day.

The Defalcations of Wardrop, the secretary to the Richmond Building Society, amount to over £3000. He gave no security.

For the Melbourne Cup, Falcon and Sultana are coming into favour.

There is great excitement at Ballaarat about mining shares.

The markets are very dull. Breadstuffs are decidedly easier, though no sales have been made. Town Adelaide flour is nominally at £14 to £14 10s.; country, £13; but sales of the latter could not be effected at over £12, M'Donnell's having been sold at that figure. Wheat is unsettled—no quotations. Horse feed dull. Maize, 4s. 6d. Sales of currants have taken place at 4½d. The wool sale to-day resulted satisfactorily.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

Arrived.—City of Melbourne (s.), from Sydney.

Sailed.—Union, for Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

Mr. Finnis has offered his services to survey the Northern territory. The debate on the resolutions with reference to the abandonment of the colonisation scheme of the North is now going on.

The Prince of Wales arrived to-day with 384 Government immigrants. She grounded on Point Malcolm; she was got off without any injury.

Owing to the American news, there is a considerable fall in wheat. Quotations—4s. 3d., but no buyers at over 4s. No transactions to report in flour.

Seven Hills School Treat.—The children attending the Seven Hills school, numbering eighty-six, were invited by their teachers and friends to a picnic on the 12th instant. Having assembled at 10 a.m., they underwent an examination in the various subjects as per "Programme of Study," before their parents and friends, who seemed well pleased with many of the answers given. The children, having partaken of the good things provided, and having received their prizes, assembled in the playground, where they enjoyed themselves until 4 p.m., when, having been again assembled, they sang the National Anthem, and at parting gave three hearty cheers for their teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Adams.—*Communicated.*

Magisterial Inquiry Touching the Death of John Morris.—Saturday's *Braidwood Dispatch* reports that a magisterial inquiry into the circumstances of the death of John Morris was held before Mr. T. L. Crommelin, at Mudmelong, on the 9th instant. The first witness called was John William Smith, a constable stationed at Araluen, who deposed that he, sergeant Stafford, and constable Loughlin were in pursuit of the bushrangers on the 9th, and visited Mudmelong between half-past 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. Two of the horses were put in the stable, his (Smith's) being left outside. They stayed at Morris's till half-past 10 o'clock, anticipating a visit from the robbers when the sergeant ordered them to prepare to depart. He (Smith) accompanied sergeant Stafford to the stable, and saw the sergeant adjusting his rifle when the horse was brought out; the muzzle of the rifle was in the bucket, and the sergeant was in the act of strapping up the neck of the stock when the horse became very restive and sprang forward frightened at some pigs; he then heard the report of the rifle and saw deceased fall to the ground; he was standing close to the deceased when the accident occurred, and just prior to the rifle going off he heard deceased remark to the sergeant that his bridle was wrong or that the bit was awry. The sergeant requested the deceased to stand on one side, when the horse broke away, and deceased was shot. He (witness) did not think at first that he was shot but that he had been only knocked down by the horse's fore legs; the horse is a very shy one, especially at night. Witness assisted to carry the deceased into the house, where he died in about ten minutes afterwards; the ball entered his stomach about two inches from the navel; no one was about but the police and deceased. Sergeant Stafford gave corroborative testimony; he twice begged deceased, who was standing by the head of the horse, to move on one side, as he knew the horse to be a very shy one; he had his back towards deceased, and when he heard the groan he did not at first know whether it was deceased who was shot or constable Smith who was close alongside him. Sergeant Stafford produced the rifle as well as the bucket, through which the ball had passed. There was a dent in the stay strap and in the saddle, showing how the hammer being drawn back by the swinging over of the rifle caused the weapon to explode. William Morris, the brother of deceased, said he had every reason to believe that the evidence was true which he had heard given. The constables were all perfectly sober when they left. Deceased after he was shot said, "Take me in brother, I'm cooked." The ball went through deceased's body, entering the stomach near the navel, and passing out from his back in a downward direction.

Bushranging Extraordinary.—At the Echuca Police Court, on Monday (says the *Riverine Herald*) a somewhat novel case of "bushranging" was brought before the Bench. Both prosecutor and prisoner had been in the Royal Artillery, the former having left it and established himself as a farmer near Echuca. The latter was a deserter from the corps in which the prosecutor had been sergeant-major, and had found employment with him upon his farm. According to his statement, made in defence of the charge, he had worked for two months as a labourer upon the farm, and it was only upon his leaving that the prosecutor gave information of the fact of his being a deserter. He further stated that he had been enticed to desert by the prosecutor, who had only paid him two pounds for his two months' work, and that he had taken the means he had done in defence. Of course this statement was made on oath, but the public impression seems to be that the "bushranger" is as much sinned against as sinning, so far as the prosecutor is concerned. He was committed for trial at the next General Sessions, when no doubt additional evidence will be forthcoming. We understand that the revolvers with which he was armed, and which were produced in court, are believed to be a brace which were stolen at the time that the prisoner deserted. Very considerable praise is given to the police for the prompt measures they took in the case, and more especially to mounted-constable Poynting, who made the capture, and who acted with such discretion and pluck as reflect credit not only upon himself, but upon the force of which he is a member.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquiry was held yesterday, before the City Coroner, at Darlinghurst gaol, respecting the death of a prisoner named Edward Drake, who was received into gaol on the 4th instant, under a warrant for commitment of larceny. Dr. Aaron stated that the deceased, aged seventy-nine, was admitted into the hospital on the 11th instant; he was old, debilitated, and had been for years past subject to chronic bronchitis; when admitted he had symptoms of influenza, now and for some time past prevalent in the gaol; inflammation of the lungs set in, and notwithstanding he had every attention and all things, medical and otherwise, he sank on the 17th instant. The cause of death was pneumonia, following on chronic bronchitis and influenza. Verdict—"Died from natural causes."

A Canary with Four Nests.—The *Geelong Advertiser* remarks, that a curious freak has recently been played by one of the hen canaries in Mr. Meakin's aviary. The first course pursued by the bird was to make four nests and finish them in the most approved fashion. One egg was then laid in nest number one, and another in nest number two, and the same process was repeated. Mr. Meakin, feeling rather astonished, threw away three of the nests, putting the four eggs into one, and was gratified the next morning by seeing that the bird had laid a fifth egg, and was sitting on the lot.

THE EDUCATION INQUIRY.

(Continued from the Herald, October 15th.)

THE Right Hon. Robert Lowe held the office of Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education for five years all but two months. This post he filled with singular efficiency. He exhibited great industry, great clearness of thought, and a thorough comprehension of the whole business of the department. The reforms he proposed were only too trenchant and thorough, to be acceptable to those whom they would have placed under the compulsion to do the work for which they received State pay. With reference to the general success of the Privy Council system, and the subject of local rating, he gave evidence as follows:—

Have you ever considered whether the extension of education throughout the country might be assisted by any form of local organisation?—Yes, in the form which was suggested to us in the report of the Royal Commissioners, when it was thought that it would be proper to form county boards, and to have a sort of supplementary agency out of the county rate. We decided that that plan was impracticable; we thought that it would be impossible to persuade the House of Commons to agree to it.

Is that the only form of local organisation with a view of extending the education of the country which you have thought of?—I myself have never considered the extension of the education of the country as the duty of this office.

Although you have been for five years connected with the Educational Department, are the committee to understand that you have never thought on the subject of extending the education of the country further than it now goes?—I have thought it impossible for the office for the especial reason that the initiation is given to private individuals, and the Government according to the present system is only to follow their lead; therefore I conclude that the extension depends upon individuals and not upon the Government.

You have never thought that your department was, so to speak, a suggestive department?—No.

Have you ever thought it desirable that it should become so?—I think not; if the present system is to remain in existence I think that it is best administered by being confined to the duty which is imposed upon it, namely, the prescribing of conditions upon the fulfilment of which the public money may be received by schools, and by taking care that those conditions are such as will give assistance in the best and simplest form, and render the education which is given as good as possible.

Are the committee to understand from that, that you are of opinion that it is a satisfactory system under which while a large sum of more than £800,000 is annually devoted to the management of education in the country, and under which 11,000 parishes still remain unaided by that grant?—I think that considering the machinery by which Parliament has elected to work, that is to say, to found the education of the country on the religious feeling of the country, and on private benevolence, and the charity and kindness of individuals, the result is satisfactory on the whole; but if you ask me whether that system is on the right basis on which a really national system of education ought to be founded, I should say in the abstract that I do not think so.

I understand your answer to be that you think the working of the Board satisfactory for conducting the business, as far as possible, under the present denominational and voluntary system on the present basis, but that you think that there might be a better basis than the present one; would you indicate to the committee what basis is in your mind in making that answer?—If I had to start the thing afresh, and had not to consider all the feelings and influences which are wrapped up in it, my idea is that education would certainly be better conducted by rates levied by local bodies, with some central inspection; but that is an abstract opinion, and I do not think that it would be possible, after all that has been done, to conduct it in that way.

Do you believe that if we were beginning *de novo*, that would be possible?—I believe that it would be impossible now in England; but it is what I should like to see in England. I do not think that the religious bodies would tolerate it, and I doubt very much whether the country gentlemen, who would have to pay rates which would have to fall on the land, would tolerate it. I doubt whether it would be possible to sweep away all the system which we have raised up, and I imagine that it would raise a great outcry.

Is it your opinion that it would be impossible to engraft a rate system on the existing system; but that if the existing system were out of the way, there would be nothing in the religious feelings of the country that would impede such an arrangement?—I think that there would be a great deal to impede it, because I think that the local system would be an undenominational system, in the end, from the natural wish of the people to have as few schools and as little expense as possible; and I think that that was originally the real objection, namely, that you could not get over the Denominational feeling."

Mr. LOWE's evidence as thus given is very clear and decisive. He does not consider the Privy Council system to be a truly national system at all, nor a true basis on which to begin *de novo*. It has no initiative, no completeness. The proper system he considers to be one which combines local rates with central inspection, but that is a policy that cannot be incorporated with Denominational action.

Another part of his evidence relates to the "conscience clause," and his efforts to protect dissenting minorities. On this point his evidence was as follows:—

Will you give your own description of what has been done?—* * * Taking, for instance, a moderate sized parish with sixty children to be educated, forty of whom belonged to the Church of England, and twenty of whom were Dissenters. If the clergyman asked for a school for sixty children, I felt that I ought not, in accordance with the principles of the office, to give a grant for a school for sixty children if he insisted on the National [Church] Society's rules. I could not allow him to count the Dissenters' children, because no provision was made for their religious instruction, except that they might be forced to attend Church services, and to learn the Church Catechism, which would be contrary to the views and feelings of the parents; and therefore I could not make a grant in that case for a school for sixty children. Then there was an alternative, and the alternative was, could I grant a school for forty children? I said, no; because the Dissenters would say, 'We want a school for our twenty children,' and then we should have had two little schools in one parish, ill-managed and poor, and unfairly onerous to the revenue. I have considered in all such cases that it was my duty to refuse the grant, and that there my duty ended. But if the persons to whom I refused the grant chose to come and say that they would remove the difficulty respecting the religious feelings of those parents whose views differed from their own, and engaged that the children of those parents should not be compelled to learn the Catechism or attend the place of worship which those who asked the grant attended, and would put a clause to that effect in their trust-deed, then I was able to make the grant. I have always considered that when I refuse the grant there my duty ends; but in order that the Churchmen might not lose the school I was quite ready to mitigate the decision if care was taken for the Dissenters. That is what is called enforcing the conscience clause, but unfairly so, because I did not refuse the grant for the purpose of enforcing the conscience clause; I refused it because in my judgment, following the system and practice of the office, I was bound to do so. The conscience clause came from the other side. The conscience clause was not my end. My end was to see that the public money went only as it ought to go; it was merely to protect the public purse and the rights of conscience that I refused the grant, and I was quite as well or better pleased that public money should be saved as that the conscience clause should be adopted.

Whether or not that practice as you have described it, ever did assume the form of a rule, has it ever been regarded in the office as a rule?—No; there has been no possibility of laying down a simple rule, because the thing is modified by so many circumstances. It depends upon the size of the parish, upon the distance of the schools, and upon other things of the kind.

Will you explain to the committee why not?—Because *de minimis non curat lex*. There is a certain number of children, and the great point is to see how we can prevent the undue multiplication of schools on the one hand and injustice to Dissenters' children on the other; and that must depend on a variety of local circumstances; for instance, if you have a very small number of Dissenters' children; if out of sixty children there were ten Dissenters' children and fifty children of Church of England parents, I should in accordance with the practice of the department give a grant for the whole sixty. It is impossible to lay down an iron rule without doing an injustice.

Has there been any rule adopted or any line drawn in the office with regard to the number of children who might be expected to attend in order to justify the refusal of a grant to more than one school in the parish; what number of children would induce you in the administration of that office to decide that there should be more than one school?—I think that no strict rule can be laid down because it must depend upon a number of local circumstances. We consider a hundred and fifty to be a good number for a school.

Mr. Lowe was not the absolute originator of the conscience clause, but he systematically developed its application. In so doing, he did but protect the public purse and the rights of conscience. For this he deserves very great credit, but for this he has incurred very great odium. The protection to the minority was, after all, very incomplete. An absolute guarantee for religious liberty was unattainable, and a rough compromise was adopted. Very small minorities were sacrificed, and the public money was handed over to an exclusive trust deed, and yet in subsequent years it might happen that the number of Dissenters in those parishes might increase. Such a system cannot be considered as permanently satisfactory. Yet the dominant sect, which gains enormously by the system, and practically secures the monopoly of education in all the small parishes, is discontented because this slight limitation is imposed on its right to enforce catechisms and church attendance on the children of parents who object. We cannot desire to see in this colony a system which would perpetually compel the Government to be fighting with Denominational leaders in order to secure a modicum of religous liberty for dissenting minorities all over the country.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE General Assembly met, according to adjournment, yesterday morning, at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Castlereagh-street. The Rev. John Graham presided.

After devotional exercises, it was reported to the Assembly that a deputation from the committee of the Union had visited the burial ground at Haslem's Creek, to view the portion set apart for the Independent Denomination, and its situation and character having been explained, the following motion was agreed to:—"That the trustees who have been gazetted by the Government for the burial-ground at Haslem's Creek be recommended at once to apply for and take possession of the same."

With regard to the question of State-aid to religion, the following motion was, after some conversation, agreed to:—"That this Union instructs the committee to watch the proceedings of the Legislature in the matter of State-aid, and, if necessary, to present to the Assembly, on behalf of the Union, a petition signed by the chairman, and praying that the existing settlement of that question may not be disturbed; also, that this Union advises the pastors of the several churches to be prepared, in case action is needed, to present petitions from their respective churches."

It was thought desirable that this Union should be represented at the Conference to be held in Melbourne, and the committee were accordingly authorised to make the necessary arrangements.

It was resolved that the April meeting of the Assembly should be held at Wollongong.

Several members of the Assembly complained of the difficulty and expense of procuring Denominational magazines and other books; a committee was therefore appointed to make arrangements for the importation of Denominational literature.

The secretaries reported that all the Congregational churches in the colony had been represented at the meetings; and also that the Rev. John Gibson had ceased to be a member of the Union.

The following motion was unanimously agreed to:—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. W. M'Intyre and the officers of his church, for his kindness in giving their church for the meetings of the Union."

The Assembly expressed its cordial interest in the objects and operations of the Congregational Missionary Society, and earnestly commended it to the affectionate support of the churches.

The discussion on the question of public education having been resumed, Mr. R. MILLER stated that he had had an interview with the hon. Colonial Secretary in reference to the matter, and that gentleman had been pleased to give him the following memorandum, in writing:—"Secular instruction is intended to include Scripture history and the cardinal truths of Revelation, excluding all points of doctrine." Whereupon the following petition was unanimously adopted, signed by the chairman on behalf of the Union, and will be placed in the hands of Mr. John Sutherland, M.L.A., for presentation:—

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth,

That your petitioners are members of the Congregational Union of New South Wales.

That your petitioners have heard with great satisfaction that a bill is under the consideration of your honorable House, calculated to make the system of public education more efficient, to lessen its cost, and to adapt its operations to the wants of a population holding various ecclesiastical opinions, and in many districts widely scattered.

That your petitioners, while cheerfully recognising the great services rendered to the cause of education by the existing Educational Boards to which the distribution of the public grants has been confided, believe the time has arrived when they may with advantage be superseded by a single administration, acting upon recognised and harmonious principles.

That your petitioners desire that, in dealing with the bill in committee, your honorable House will labour to secure an unsectarian character for the common schools of the country, an unsectarian and impartial character for the Council, and such a vigorous inspection of the schools as will ensure thorough efficiency.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The following report was read by Mr. R. Nott, secretary, on Tuesday last:—

Compilation from the Statistical Returns made to the Congregational Union of New South Wales, in October, 1866.

At the present time there are in Sydney and the suburbs eleven Congregational churches, but only ten ministers, one church being without a pastor.

These hold regular services in fifteen different chapels, eleven of which are brick, one of iron, and three of wood.

They have accommodation for 5870 persons, with a usual Sabbath attendance of 3979.

There are sixteen regular week-day services, with a total attendance of 643.

The number of Church members is 1147.

The number of deacons in each church ranges from three to eight—being forty in all. In one church they are elected annually; in three triennially; in one once in every four years, one retiring annually; in four they are elected for a permanence, and one has no deacons, but has its temporal affairs administered by a committee of management.

Connected with the eleven churches are sixteen Sunday schools, in which 2150 children are taught by 219 teachers. There are also six day schools held in the different schoolrooms, most of them non-vested schools in connection with the National Board of Education.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

There are in the country seven churches and five ministers, two of the churches being at present vacant. There are only seven chapels, four being of stone and brick, and three of wood, having together accommodation for 1700 persons.

The regular attendants on the Sabbath amount to 945, and on the week-day to 180.

The Church members number 305, with seventeen deacons, all of whom have been chosen for a permanency, with the exception of four, who are elected annually.

There are sixteen Sunday schools connected with these, in which are 736 children, taught by 101 teachers, and four have day schools taught in the same.

The total results are as follows:—Eighteen separate churches, with fifteen ministers, three of the churches being without a pastor; twenty-two buildings—fifteen being stone or brick, one of iron, and six of wood.

Accommodation	7570
Sabbath attendance	4924
Week day attendance	823
Church members	1452
Deacons	57
Sunday schools	32
Children in attendance	2886
Teachers	350
Day schools	10

The proceedings of the Assembly were brought to a close last evening by a united Communion Service, which was held in the Redfern Congregational Church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales met in the Phillip-street Church yesterday morning, at 10.30.

The Assembly was constituted in the usual form, by prayer, offered up by the Moderator.

The Rev. Mr. THOMSON, as convener of the Church Extension Committee, laid on the table of the house a letter from the Rev. Dr. Lang, which the Committee had agreed to refer to the Assembly.

The Rev. JOHN M'GIBBON (pursuant to notice) moved and the Rev. Mr. M'KENZIE seconded, the following resolution:—"That a committee be appointed to be a medium through which to cultivate friendly relations between this Church and our Presbyterian brethren in this colony who still remain in a state of ecclesiastical separation from us, in the hope that a way may be prepared towards the consummation so greatly to be desired, of there being one Church comprehensive of the entire Presbyterianism of New South Wales."

A debate ensued upon the subject, the Rev. Mr. PATERSON moving, and the Rev. Dr. LEG seconding the following amendment:—"That the clerk of the Assembly be instructed to send a copy of the basis of union to all Presbyterian ministers in this colony not yet comprehended in this Church, inviting them to consider the said basis, and if approved to join this Church."

The roll was called by the clerk of the Assembly, when there appeared—for the motion 20, for the amendment 10—majority in favour of the motion of the Rev. John M'Gibbon, 10.

The motion was accordingly declared to be carried, and the assembly resolved in the terms thereof.

The remainder of the morning's sederunt was occupied with the consideration of two applications from the Presbytery of Goulburn, the matters referred to being discussed with closed doors.

At the evening sederunt, after the usual preliminary exercises, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The first business taken by the Assembly was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Forms of Procedure.

The convener of the committee, the Rev. John M'Gibbon, read the report, which, after some debate, was adopted, for transmission to the Presbyteries, with the exception of one suggestion as to the temporary adoption of certain regulations which had been locally framed and adopted by the ecclesiastical authorities of the Presbyterian Church of the colony of Victoria.

In the course of the evening the Rev. Mr. M'Kie, of Victoria, was admitted as a corresponding member.

The Assembly, at 6 o'clock, resumed, pursuant to adjournment, the discussion of the report of the Presbyterian College Committee; the Rev. Mr. Thomson, acting as Moderator.

The Rev. Mr. PURVES, as convener of the College Committee, opened the discussion. He explained the state of the question now before the Assembly, expatiated on the advantages held out by having the Affiliated Colleges Act, and adverted to the difficulties which were supposed to lie in the way of carrying out the idea of a Theological College affiliated to the University of Sydney. In the course of his remarks, the rev. gentleman stated that, as convener of the committee, he had waited upon the Attorney-General on the subject. That hon. and learned gentleman had received them with the greatest courtesy, and, having heard what they had to say, had stated that in his opinion there was nothing in the provisions of the Affiliated Colleges Act to prevent students remaining in the colleges as divinity students after they should have passed through their University curriculum. The Attorney-General however, recommended the committee to apply to the Senate of the University on the subject. It was proposed to take such action that the Affiliated Colleges Act might be amended by the Legislature, so as to be made clearer upon this point. What they desired was, to have not only an affiliated college at which members of their Church might enter the Sydney University as secular students and take degrees, but also a college where students might attend, after they had passed through their University curriculum, in order to become proficients in theology, in preparing themselves for the office of the ministry in their Church, and also as an establishment wherein those who had passed through their University career might remain (under proper supervision and wholesome college restraints) whilst preparing themselves to enter into the learned professions in law and in medicine. These were considerations of general importance which the Church ought not to overlook. If they were to widen the character of such an institution in the manner proposed, he had no doubt but that there would, as a result, be a very great increase of popular support in its aid. Its utility as an academical, theological, and secular institute would be of the most obvious character, and, as he could not but think, would recommend itself to all who heard him.

Some considerable discussion ensued as to the *form* in which the question should be presented to the House for discussion. Several members were of opinion that the motion and amendment should be both withdrawn, and a formal vote of thanks first passed to the committee and the convener,—and others that such a formality was quite unnecessary, because both motion and amendment provided for the vote of thanks, &c., at the same time that it raised the broad question as to whether there should be an affiliated college or not. Ultimately

The Rev. Dr. FULLERTON was opposed to the bill submitted by the College Committee, and proceeded to argue, at considerable length, against the principle of an affiliated college. He contended that the establishment of such Denominational colleges in connection with the Sydney University had proved to be a very great mistake. It would be a very needless waste of money on the part of the Church for it to establish any such college. If they were to establish a little institution like Camden College, it would be far better for their Church. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans had declined to establish such an affiliated college.

The Rev. Mr. LAUGHTON withdrew the amendment he had moved the other night, and (with a view to bringing the question to a direct issue) moved the following amendment:—"That the thanks of the Assembly be given to the committee, and especially to the convener, for their diligence in the matters entrusted to them, but that the Assembly declines to adopt the recommendation of the report for the establishment of an affiliated college within the University of Sydney, believing that the requirements of the Church may be otherwise satisfactorily provided for." The rev. gentleman expressed his surprise at the quiet assumption on the part of members of the Assembly that, unless they had an affiliated college, they could not have any theological college at all. There was no question whatever as to whether they should train young men for the ministry, but as to what was the best way so to train them. There could be no question about that, and no need whatever for long speeches to prove what they all must obviously agree upon. The question was, which was the best way so to train their young men as theological students? Now he maintained that this scheme for an affiliated college was not the best, but the very worst of all ways to provide for such a training. (Hear, hear.) In the first place it was an enormously expensive mode of meeting the exigency that so clearly existed. They would get a grant of land certainly for the erection of suitable buildings, and after they had heavily taxed the means of their denomination throughout the colony to raise those buildings, they would have the advantage of a salary of £500 for the principal professor. What would be the advantage of that? They would, after all the great outlay they would be compelled to incur, be no better off than they were now, for provision for the theological training of students would yet have to be made, and be made after their means had been exhausted by this needless and most extravagant outlay. If they were to commit themselves to anything so absurd they would deserve to have the buildings so raised degraded into mere lodging-houses—as another college had of which they had all heard. When the Church was barely struggling into existence was it to be burdened with this 20,000 ton weight? He trusted that that Court would be more mindful of the great interests of the Church of which it was the constituted authority, than to consent to any such thing. The affiliated college was not the only way to provide for a Theological Institute; there was another way, as he would be fully prepared to show, when the proper time came. He contended that the proposition to have an affiliated college—a college aided by the State for the teaching of denominational theology—would be a direct contravention of their articles of Union, by which they were all bound.

The Rev. Mr. BODIE seconded the amendment, and spoke in its support.

The Rev. Mr. BAIN (of Newcastle) also concurred in arguments that had been used by the mover of the amendment, and, in doing so, objected to an affiliated college on the ground of discipline, efficiency, and economy. He was glad to hear the subject ventilated, and confessed he had derived information from what had already transpired. What they wanted was a Theological Institute. For £10,000 much more might be done in establishing such an institute than they could look for by the specific mode pointed out. He could not but come to the conclusion that the Affiliated College system would be enormously expensive, and far beyond their means. He thought a theological college, like Camden College and the Wesleyan College, would be far preferable. They might establish an interim college, as the Free Church of Scotland had done.

The Rev. JOHN DOUGALL was still, as he had always been, opposed to the proposition of an affiliated college, and was glad to find that the Rev. Mr. Laughton was converted to his view against it. He would not go into the arguments which had already been urged against the scheme on the score of its expensiveness, but would draw attention to the gross inexpediency of handing over the moulding of the theological training of such a college to the council of such a college under the 4th clause of the proposed bill. It would be a most dangerous thing to hand over all the power that was proposed to the college authorities. The scheme was not only useless but specially undesirable.

The Rev. Mr. KINROSS entered into an elaborate comparison of the advantages held out to them in the Affiliated College scheme, and of those included in the proposition for a Theological Institute. He examined the arguments used for and against the Affiliated College scheme, and confessed that he felt some difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. They would, by the proposed Affiliated College, have all the advantages of professorial and tutorial teaching. On the whole, he was inclined to think that they would do well to adopt the proposed scheme, but he trusted that what they did resolve upon would be resolved upon by a unanimous vote. Anything but a unanimous resolution of the question would be attended with inconvenience.

The Rev. Dr. LANG rose to speak, but it was objected by several members that he had already been heard on the question.

The Rev. Mr. MOORE suggested it would be well that Dr. Lang should be heard on the relative expense of the two systems. He had sons he desired to send to the Sydney University, but doubted whether it would be proper for him to send his sons down to Sydney to the University, unless he sent them to some college—such as that of St. Paul's.

The ACTING-MODERATOR ruled that Dr. Lang, having spoken, could not be again heard.

The Rev. JOHN M'GIBBON opposed the Affiliated College scheme as being, at the present time, an unreasonable expenditure of money—one which would not properly provide for the wants of the Church. The present colleges were utter failures, and they would do well to avoid all that extra expense the two other denominations had incurred. The religious supervision provided for by the Affiliated Colleges was a mere visionary advantage. Students at the University here might readily find suitable places at which they might reside. It was a very fine distinction to say that the funds of the State might conscientiously be taken for the salary of the Principal of a denominational college, *as Principal*, although the reception of those funds would be a recognition of the State aid principle if they were to be paid to such a person in his capacity as a professor of divinity. He confessed he could not see the great distinction that some were so ready to draw.

The Rev. Mr. ROSS (of Wentworth) thought that the Church was as much bound to provide for the higher order of education of all her children, as they were for providing for the training of theological students. The stigma which had often been cast upon the Presbyterian Church for neglecting her duty in regard to the liberal education of her young men generally—those not training for the office of the ministry—ought to be removed. If the Church undertook all her responsibilities in this respect, there would be no doubt but that the liberality of the people would be fairly exercised. He was favourable to the establishment of an Affiliated College in connection with the Sydney University. He did not see why, if such a college were established, the professors of the Divinity Hall—to be grafted thereupon—might not be made removable by, and responsible to, the General Assembly.

The Rev. Mr. THOMSON supported the report of the College Committee, and defended that course from the objections which had been advanced in favour of the amendment. He thought that they might honestly go to the Legislature and ask for the funds that were offered to them for this Affiliated College. It did not follow that the principal of the College would also be the theological professor of the Divinity Hall.

The Rev. Mr. ADAM was favourable to the establishment of an Affiliated College.

The Rev. Dr. STEEL replied at a great length, controverting the arguments of those members of the Assembly who had spoken for the amendment.

The Assembly proceeded to the vote, when there were found for the motion 24, for the amendment 8;—majority 16.

The House adjourned at 11.5 p.m. until Friday (this day), at 10 a.m.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, the petition of the undersigned Teachers in Denominational Schools in Sydney and suburbs,

Humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners, being deeply interested, both professionally and otherwise, in the important question of public education, have carefully considered the provisions of the Public Schools Bill lately introduced into your honorable House.

2. That while your petitioners are most anxious that this question should be settled on a just and permanent basis, they do not believe that the said bill will effect that desirable object, but, on the contrary, that its tendency will be to retard the progress of primary education in the colony, and to render a final adjustment of the question even more difficult than it is at present.

3. That your petitioners believe that the cost to the State of maintaining the educational establishment contemplated by this bill will be much greater than that under the existing educational arrangements; while the results will be less satisfactory to the public than they are at present.

4. That the experience of your petitioners convinces them that it will be utterly impossible to carry out the arrangements for teaching religion in public schools as proposed in the seventeenth clause of the bill, and, further, that if the attempt be made its *only* result will be to affect injuriously the pupils' progress in secular knowledge.

5. That your petitioners regard with serious apprehension the position in which they are to be placed under the twenty-fifth clause, which recognises as permanent all existing vested and non-vested National schools, irrespective of attendance, while existing Denominational schools are to be certified for one year only—thereby giving to one class of schools and teachers an undue advantage over the other.

6. That your petitioners are of opinion that the healthy rivalry at present existing in secular teaching, between Denominational and National teachers, is in no way injurious, but, on the contrary, is well calculated to produce the most beneficial results in educational progress.

7. Your petitioners therefore pray that your honorable House will take the premises into consideration, and refuse your assent to the proposed bill.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, and Calves, Cow, &c.

MR. DAWSON.—At the Railway Depot, at 12 o'clock, Fat Wethers.

MR. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. LORAN.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. MEARES.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Chaff; at the Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, Poultry, Pigs, &c.; at half-past 1 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Bacon, and Fruit.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, Mess Beef, &c.; at Lime-street Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Beef, Mutton, and Pork.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at quarter-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Oil, Caustic Soda, Leather, Horns, Bones, Hair, &c.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-carts, Waggons, Buggies, Drays, &c.

MR. STOKES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Depot, at 11 o'clock, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Poultry, &c.; at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MR. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Piano, Furniture, Engravings, Sewing-machine, &c.

MR. MOLONY.—At the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Damaged Uppers, &c.

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Summer Drapery, Dress Goods, Clothing, Delaines.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Vinegar, Damaged Confectionery, Muntz Metal, and Sugar.

MESSRS. SOLOMON AND FRANCIS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fire Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, Ironmongery, Hardware, Guns, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At Wynne's Stores, at 11 o'clock, Marble Chimney-pieces; at the Macquarie Bond, at 11 o'clock, Loaf Sugar, Tobacco, and Brandy.

MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Cornsacks, Woolpacks, and Hair Oil; Bottled Porter, Twine, Corks, Blasting Powder, Electro-plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Land at Burwood; Farms at Cobbity; The Belmont Estate, Kurrajong.

MR. VAUGHAN.—At the New Markets, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Official Assignee's Right, Title, and Interest, Goodwill, Fixtures, &c., of a Poulterer's Shop; at 8, Goulburn-street, at 2 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

MR. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Flush Books, Blotters, Ledgers, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Stationery, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Watches, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Jewellery, Clothing, Revolvers, Cameras, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Waggon, Harness, Vehicles, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep and Lambs.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE papers to the 13th instant are to hand.

Saturday's *Argus* mentions that the articles intended for the forthcoming Intercolonial Exhibition are now being deposited in the great hall with considerable rapidity, but the aspect which the place presents as yet is of course one of complete confusion. The outer shell of the annexe and the flooring, are finished, and the decoration of the interior, which will not be of an elaborate character, is being proceeded with. The southern wing, set apart for a picture gallery, has yet to receive the ornamental touches of the painter's brush, which, under the direction of Mr. Bateman, has produced such a fairy-like change in the other parts of the building. There is much to be done before the entire part devoted to the Exhibition becomes presentable; and it will tax the energies of all concerned to accomplish the work by the 24th instant, upon which day the public opening is definitively appointed to take place. Through the good offices of Sir Redmond Barry, room has been reserved in the new iron annexe to the Intercolonial Exhibition building for a display of arms, ammunition, photographs, &c., illustrative of Victorian defences. Mr. W. Vaxie Simons, chemist, is busily engaged in preparing a complete set of the mineral and other specimens in the possession of the Mining Department. These treasures, so little known but yet so rich, will doubtless afford a considerable surprise to many. A life-sized figure of the Empress of the French has just been completed by Madame Decourtet, of Russell-street. The bust, which is modelled in wax, was prepared to order in Paris, and it is stated by several who have seen the original to bear a very strong resemblance to the Empress of ten years ago. It is executed in a style vastly superior to wax figures generally, the arms and hands in particular being graceful and natural in shape. A considerable amount of labour and money has been expended in the preparation of the figure, which took three weeks to complete, and cost £120.

The same paper calls attention to the arrival from Menindie of a mob of cattle so remarkably fat that some were estimated to weigh 1300 lbs. The carcase of one of these was exhibited on Friday at the shop of Mr. H. Cornewall, butcher, Lonsdale-street East, and it was certainly surprisingly good and fat. Notwithstanding that the animal had been driven 1200 miles in seventeen weeks, the carcase weighed 1056 lbs., and the opinion of the butcher was that it must have thinned considerably before it was killed. The rolls of fat were enormous, and over 90 lbs. of loose fat were taken from the inside.

Tuesday's Gipps Land *Chronicle*, speaking of the late flood, observes:—"The incessant rain of last week terminated in a general flood over the whole of the low country of Gipps Land, reaching from the foot of the ranges to Port Albert, inundating the water-sheds of the various rivers for miles on each side of their banks, and sweeping in its course every temporary barrier which interrupted its progress. Not so disastrous in its effects as the great flood of 1852 (happily there being no lives sacrificed), a large number of acres have been covered by it, and those unaccustomed to Gipps Land life would have hardly believed, before Sunday last, that with a few days' rain so great an expanse of water could be collected as can now be seen round the suburbs of Sale."

The *Age* says:—On Friday, a young lad, named Burton Neil, in the employ of the hon. Charles Sladen, met with a fearful death at Geelong, by being thrown from a horse and dragged a considerable distance, through his foot having caught in the stirrup. When taken up, his head was found to be dreadfully mangled, and he expired in ten minutes afterwards.

The other morning, a very curious bird was shot near Maiden Hill. The body is somewhat larger than a duck, with long legs like a snipe; the bill about six inches in length, and much curved; the head and part of the neck entirely destitute of feathers; and the plumage of the body black and white, with bronzed wings like a drake; the feet are not webbed, but rather adapted for wading.—*Majorca Independent.*

The late heavy rains (says the *Argus*) caused the river Barwon at Geelong to rise considerably above its ordinary level. It reached its highest point on Sunday, when the water covered the lower Barrabool Road, and approached to within a few inches of the fence surrounding the late Dr. Thomson's property. At the breakwater the river rose nearly to the point of flooding the woolwashing establishments, and further seaward the lakes at Connewarre so overflowed their banks as to cover all the low-lying lands about Moolap, on the Queenscliff Road. An amusing circumstance occurred on Sunday, on the river, near the Barwon Bridge. A portion of a stack of hay came down the river with the current, rapidly followed by a flat-bottomed boat, the occupier of which was resting on his oars, when suddenly the force of the current drove his boat up "high and dry" upon the haystack, and there it stuck for a few minutes, surrounded by as much litter as would fill a farmyard, until the astonished rower banked out of the difficulty, and found himself again in a more natural element. The river is gradually falling, but it is still much above its ordinary level.

The *Age* says:—Mr. James Miller, who has lately returned from New Zealand to Wood's Point, does not give a very encouraging account of Hokitika; he considers the place overdone, and that a reaction is already setting in. "Of the 40,000 inhabitants already there, he does not consider that more than 1000 are doing well. The Wood's Pointers he met were not doing much. Charges at first-class hotels for board averaged about 12s 6d. per day or £4 by the week. Goods he found being sold at auction at immense sacrifice. Employment for clerks and storekeepers was not to be had. The buildings in Hokitika he found equal to those in Bourke or Collins street, but business generally was very dull. In the passage over to New Zealand the vessel he sailed in was nearly wrecked; a great part of the bulwarks were carried away, and about three feet of water was knocking about in the cabin for several hours. The bar, at Hokitika, he describes as very rough and dangerous, with a constant heavy swell breaking over it, which is certain destruction to any small boats that venture there. Mr. Miller speaks highly of the climate, and considers it much warmer than that of Wood's Point, but he would not advise any one to proceed to New Zealand in the present state of matters."

SKETCHES FROM NEW ZEALAND.

No. 14.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE date of my encounter with Zerubabel was a limit of our peace and comfort. I do not mean to say that that highly respectable savage had anything specially to do with the agitated few weeks that followed, but the coincidence has always been so firmly impressed on my own and my wife's mind that we are wholly unable to get rid of it. Naturally enough my story of Zerubabel's language and my treatment of him caused my wife some alarm. I was not at all surprised at this and only congratulated myself upon having sent him off without letting her know anything at all about it. I was careful to say nothing about the last expression of either the eyes or the mouth of my quondam Maori acquaintance. Next day I found that I had not been the only settler favoured with a friendly warning from some loving Maori friend; nearly half the settlers in the district had received visits of the same secret and important nature as myself; and each had fancied himself singular in the favour, if such it was to be considered. No one who has not experienced something of the sort can fancy the effect which an alarm of this kind has in throwing the ordinary course of society out of joint. All the pursuits that occupied us the day before had lost their power to interest us now—all the subjects that had seemed so full of importance then at once gave way to talk, wise and foolish (for there was, it must be confessed, a good deal of both), about the threatening danger and the best way to meet it. Nothing could be more diverse than the opinions of the different settlers on every point started. There was, it seemed, nearly every variety of temperament represented in our small community of not more than twenty or thirty families in all. There was the bold man who could not see that there was any risk of danger, and who could quote a dozen stories of former bounce on the part of the Maories that came to nothing, in support of his opinion that it was all a hoax. There was the timid settler, who evidently could not shake off the impression that a Maori lurked everywhere that could not be very clearly seen. He had one and only one very distinct view, and that was that he ought to get away, somewhere—he did not seem particular as to the exact locality. One man held the threats and the promises of all Maories in equal and most sovereign contempt, and expressed his opinion freely that there was not the slightest danger of any Maori ever meaning what he said. Another agreed with him to a great extent, and only differed in that he had perfect confidence in the particular native who had warned him, on the ground principally that he (the settler) had always been very kind to this particular Maori, and, moreover, that he had told him that the massacre was to take place on next Thursday evening, and that his next neighbour's house was to be first attacked—things which, as he observed, he did not see how he could have invented. One rather morose-looking old man, who was generally known in the district as "Dismal Jemmy," came out in a new line, and informed us that he was not in the least surprised, and that anybody that would read the thirteenth chapter of the book of Revelation and compare it with, I forget exactly which chapter in Ezekiel, would see it all laid down plain enough. I am afraid none of us were in a suitable frame of mind for examining the prophecies, as we were more concerned in talking over the best way of defending ourselves if attacked. First, it was proposed to gather every night in the largest house about the district, but it very soon turned out that so many were loth to leave their own houses, each of which were thought to possess special virtues as places of defence by their owners, that the main garrison would have been hardly sufficient to defend the house against a score of assailants. So, after taking steps to have a message sent to Auckland to the authorities, telling the whole story, we all went home to take our chance.

Nothing happened for a day or two, and the bold settler was especially triumphant in the consciousness of his cheaply displayed valour. Another day or two went on, and still nothing happened, and even the timid one grew more bearable than he had been. He began to fancy the Maories as much afraid as he was (of course *entirely* on his wife's account), and his courage began to improve greatly, and at once. Of course, the village was an object of more interest than usual, although the theory was not without its supporters that a great risk would be run by any one who ventured to go there alone. I, for one, ran the risk more than once, and I confess that it was rather humiliating to compare the ultra quietness and unconcern of the village and its inhabitants with the excitement amongst the settlers. There was no change in the demeanour of our neighbours towards us. The same greetings were sent through the dense smoke of the huts as I passed that had formerly been sent after me in quieter times. In a word, nothing seemed amiss with the Maories. The only suspicious thing was that it was all too quiet and peaceable. The indifference and carelessness was so complete that it seemed to be studied. Zerubabel, too, had disappeared, and when I boldly asked the old chief where he was, I could notice the quick change of expression that passed over his face before he answered me—readily enough, it must be owned—that he had gone eel-fishing. I felt sure this was a lie, and the only question was as to what the truth might be. If he had gone anywhere, where could it have been and for what purpose—I was sure it was not a good one. If, on the contrary, as I half suspected, he was about the village, where was he in concealment? It seemed to me on consideration that perhaps the shortest plan would prove the best, so I took the opportunity of asking the next Maori I met the same question I had just got an answer to from the chief. He answered unhesitatingly that he had gone to Pukaki—a village near Auckland, with no facilities for eel-fishing whatever. I turned upon the man sharply, and told him as shortly and as plainly as I could that what he said was untrue. He stared at me for some seconds, tried to look very angry for a moment, and then laughed a short uneasy laugh. What is the use of telling lies about it, I said, Zerubabel's here, only he's afraid to see me. The man stared at me as if astonished, and I added, "Jerubabel's a fool, and he had better not let me catch him about my place again!" My companion only replied by an exclamation of surprise, and turned away. I felt quite certain that my late friend was really about the place, and that he was so for no good purpose. The only one I could think of was murder, or some serious outrage which might be done under cover of the *alibi* his friends were getting up for him. Full of this idea as I left the village, and went through the forest road homewards, I felt for the handle of the revolver I had got a week before from Auckland, and now carried in an inside belt. It is astonishing how a sense of danger sharpens the faculties. It may have been fancy, but I was sure of it at the time, and still feel confident of it myself that I heard a sound of the cracking of twigs and rustling of leaves in the forest on one side of me as I went along. I stopped and listened, but the moment I did so the sound ceased as if by magic. However, I grew more and more certain until I found myself fancying I could see the glitter of Zerubabel's eye through the leaves. I thought I had better have done with this sort of thing, so, drawing the revolver quickly out of my breast—of course I wore a loose blue shirt—I called out in Maori, "Who's that?" There was no answer—not a sound or rustle to be heard. Then I cocked the revolver and fired into the forest as nearly as possible where I had heard the sound. I fired once—twice—three times. Then, without uncocking the pistol, I walked on again, holding it in my hand. I heard no more footsteps or rustling, and I concluded that I had at least frightened Zerubabal for once. The sound of practising with fire-arms had become too common of late to cause much attention, so I was asked no questions about the matter. Months afterwards, however, I was told by a companion of Zerubabel, that my suspicion was correct, and that one of the bullets I fired grazed his shoulder, though it did not hurt him much. He saw, then, that it would be too hazardous, and tried, though without success, to get up an attack upon all the settlers' houses at night. It was among such alarms as these that we lived on, clinging to our places during the campaign that followed the Oakura massacre at Taranaki. It was exciting enough, but hardly pleasant. The rumours that found their way into the district from day to day were something wonderful in their variety and terror, and it required some considerable patience to rest quietly through it all where we were. The fact that our whole property was at stake was the secret of our doing as we did, and the time was not now very far distant when we were to find out that there are worse things than even a feverish state of suspense.

EXTENSION OF GOLD-FIELDS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the debate in the Legislative Assembly last evening, some of the members did me the honour of naming an opinion of mine respecting the advisableness of appointing a gentleman to carry on the future development of the mineral resources of the colony, which I consider would be a more promising act than the offer of rewards for prospecting new ground.

It was said, however, that there is a difficulty in finding a properly qualified person for the work.

I think it right, nevertheless, to state for the information of such as are interested in this matter, that I am prepared to name a gentleman of high scientific acquirements, whose *practical* experience is also of the very highest order, and whose work has been tested by long and successful research, and whose appointment to such an office as has been mentioned, would give universal satisfaction. He is at present not in this colony, but is easily accessible.

W. B. CLARKE.

St. Leonards, 17th October.

THE MALLEE HEN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In answer to "Sportsman's" inquiry as to the Mallee Hen, I may say that I suppose the bird to be the common scrub hen, which inhabits the rich alluvial banks of our rivers: size, about that of a small common domestic fowl; plumage, dark rich shaded blue; bill, about two inches long, bright red colour; remarkably tame, frequently coming close to the very doors of the free selectors' dwellings, if small belts of scrubby land are near. This bird is also to be found in great numbers upon the mangrove swamps and shallows of the Clarence River.

Yours obediently,

W. B. CAMPBELL.

N.B.—A concise description, from an able pen, of birds mentioned in the Game Preservation Act, would be particularly interesting to many of your readers.

October 17.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your report of the meeting of the inhabitants of the Municipality of Redfern, held on Friday evening last, in favour of the Public Schools Bill now before Parliament, Mr. T. B. Rolin, in commenting on the number of children attending the different Denominational schools in Windsor, stated that the Roman Catholic School had only an attendance of eighty-six scholars. Mr. Rolin evidently made a great mistake, or else procured his information from some very old statistics, as the average number attending the Windsor Catholic School on the 30th September, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-three; and the number of scholars on the roll who actually attend the same school, one hundred and fifty-seven.

In justice to individual teachers I think Mr. Rolin ought to have had recourse to the latest statistical information.

WILLIAM LANGTON.

Roman Catholic School, Windsor, October 15th.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	436	14	1
Gin	97	17	10
Rum	614	10	0
Perfumed spirits	2	2	6
Wine	70	10	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	201	5	0
(in bottle)	57	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	201	18	0
Tea	275	13	2
Sugar, unrefined	15	5	5
Molasses	0	5	0
Dried fruits	99	15	9
Malt	55	2	0
Rice	50	0	0
Pilotage	5	14	4
Dues	1	5	0
Ad valorem	947	18	11
Package charge	408	1	0
Total	£3541	4	0

The committee appointed at the meeting of Messrs. Metcalfe and Foss's creditors, held on Monday, laid their report before another meeting in the same estate held at noon to-day; Mr. J. Grafton Ross in the chair. The report stated that the direct liabilities in the estate amounted to £30,500. The assets were estimated at about £10,000, and the contingent liabilities at £11,998. After a short discussion respecting difficulties in the way of completing an assignment in time to prevent a judgment creditor from obtaining a preference, it was resolved to request Messrs. Metcalfe and Foss at once to sequestrate their estate.

The weekly wool sales, held this afternoon, were thinly attended, but there was a fair business done in proportion to the quality catalogued, which amounted in all to 215 bales of wool, and about 24,000 sheepskins. Several parcels of the new clip were sold, the principal being 18 bales greasy, over JT conjoined, at 9d.; 7 bales greasy, WY, very light, at 11¾d.; 6 bales scoured, GTL, at 21½d.; and 11 bales greasy, CCM, at 9d. Sheepskins were in active demand, and for one parcel of washed, 9½d. was realised.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner placed 66 bales at the following rates:—Fleece, 15¼d to 16¾d; greasy, 7d to 11¾d; handwashed, 14½d; scoured, 19d; lambs, 11½d; mixed, 3¼d to 5¼d. 10,000 sheepskins were sold at 3d to 9¼d, and pelts at 2d. The principal lots were 18 bales greasy, before noticed, at 9d; 12 bales scoured, N. Z., JL&Co over D&G, at 19d; and 7 bales greasy, at 11¾d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. offered 46 bales and bags, and placed 36, scoured at 14d to 21½d; greasy, 7d to 8d; handwashed, 8½d; locks, 3¾d; mixed, 4¼d; locks and fleece, 4½d; also 800 sheepskins at 6d to 7¾d.

Mr. Ebsworth catalogued 28 bales and sold 19 bales, of which 11 bales greasy, CCM, brought 9d; 3 bales fleece, 18¾d; 2 bales scoured, 13d; 2 ditto broken, 3d; and 1 damaged greasy, 4d; 5 bales sheepskins brought 7¾d.

Mr. Brewster offered 41 bales and 2 pockets, but withdrew the principal lot—29 bales fleece, the balance was sold: lambs, at 19d; skinwool, 14d to 14½d; greasy, 6¾d to 8d; pieces, 9d. Sheepskins, 6¾d.

Mr. Reid sold 12 bales skin wool, EL., at 19½d; 9 bales fleece, LL., at 20¾d; and 3 bales scoured, EL., at 13d.

Mr. J. Graham withdrew the wool which he had catalogued, and only sold a lot of sheepskins at 8d.

The Trinculo, from Foochow, arrived to-day, with 2228 chests 2789 half-chests and 2270 boxes of tea; also, the Miranda, with 1790 chests 3409 half-chests and 509 boxes tea; and the Queen Victoria, from Valparaiso, with 10,300 bags flour, and other cereals.

We are informed that the City Bank have no interest whatever in Mr. Smail's estate, nor have any liability of his in their hands, either direct or indirect.

We have Melbourne papers to Saturday last. The *Argus* of that date reports—

A very moderate amount of business has been done in the import markets to-day. In the auction marts, the auctioneers were occupied in clearing off balances from former sales and the damaged portions of various cargoes, while privately transactions to a very limited extent only have been effected. In the market for breadstuffs, sales of flour have been confined to supplying trade requirements, at £14 10s for best Adelaide town brands. Country brands are with difficulty moved off at £13 to £13 10s. In wheat, we hear of a parcel of 1200 bushels of Adelaide having been quitted at about 5s 9d; at auction, some 9000 bushels, a portion of the Enterprise's cargo of Chilian, found buyers at prices ranging from 2s 11d for very badly damaged, to 4s 1d for slightly damaged. In oats there is nothing new to report. Sales of barley have been effected at rather lower rates, to encourage purchasers to come forward more freely. Maize is firm at 4s 7d to 4s 8d for parcels. Hops are inquired for. A parcel of fifty pockets, 1865, was placed in a line, at a price withheld. We quote from 1s 9d to 2s, according to quality. We hear of a shipment of 200 cases of oysters having changed hands in bond, at a price sustaining quotations of 10s to 10s 3d. Sales of mess pork are reported at £7. Kerosene oil is firm at the advance established, 3s 4½d. No sales are reported, but we learn of several parcels being now under treaty. A hundred tons of coarse salt, disposed of in the bay for export, realised equal to £4 in Melbourne. In liquids, sales of outside brands of bottled stout have been made at 8s 9d. Common port wine has been sold at £22; inquiries, however, are not brisk. One or two parcels of Bass's No. 4 bulk ale, now landing, have been placed at £7 10s to £7 12s 6d. Currants have advanced to 5d, which is now obtained, though this figure is only paid as yet by needy buyers. Quarter sardines meet with a ready sale at 6s 3d. At auction, some 350 packages tobacco were offered for sale. The aromatics realised 1s to 1s 5d; the balance, however, consisting principally of twist, was withdrawn. Some 1300 bags of sugars, in faulty condition, were quitted at prices which cannot be considered a test of the market. The lumber, ex Gem of the Ocean, brought (all faults) £10 12s 6d to £11 2s 6d for white pine shelving; and T. and G. flooring was sold at £8 2s 6d to £9 7s 6d per 1000 feet. The Lock-out's cedar was disposed of at 17s to 20s per 100 feet. 80,000 slates, ex Baden, damaged, were disposed of at £10 to £16.

Export entries were passed at the Customs to-day for 1972 oz 5 dwts 12 grs gold, shipped per Wave of Life, for London. This vessel cleared out at the Customs to-day with 15,037 oz 9 dwts 10 grs gold, which was shipped as follows:—Colonial Bank, 12,000 oz 9 dwts 10 grs; Bank of New South Wales, 3041 oz.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE SESSION OF 1866.

(From the Times, August 10.)

THE Session of 1866, which will be closed to-day, has been almost barren of legislation, but in vehemence of conflict, in novelty of party combinations, in political surprises, and in magnitude of results, it has contrasted strongly with the tranquil experience of the preceding Parliament. The interest of the struggle has been exclusively concentrated on the House of Commons, for the progress of business was interrupted before it reached the Upper House, and Lord Russell, as First Minister, subsided into apparent apathy and almost uninterrupted silence. In the Cabinet he may probably have taken an active part in the unskilful management of the Reform Bill, but it is not known whether he exercised any active supervision over domestic and foreign affairs. As leader of the House of Lords, Lord Russell only warmed up for little squabbles with Lord Derby, and even in moving the suspension of the Habeas Corpus he declined to profit by so legitimate an occasion of expounding the theory of the Constitution, the policy of the Government, and the wants and resources of Ireland. Age or declining health, and perhaps imperfect sympathy with an Assembly less congenial than the House of Commons, have tamed down the ambition and pugnacity of Lord Russell's earlier years. Under his honorary precedence, a younger colleague, placed at the centre of political power, eclipsed the reputation of a chief whom he resembled only in impulsive temerity. The House of Lords submits readily to the somnolent influence of a wearied Minister, and not one of its few debates during the session survives in general recollection. Lord Dufferin, however, in a discussion commenced by Lord Grey, delivered a comprehensive and valuable speech on the condition of Ireland, and his statistics and arguments had a perceptible influence in interrupting the chorus of despair which gives a painful monotony to discussions on Irish affairs. Until Lord Derby's recent statement of the position and policy of his Government, the suspension of the sittings of the House of Lords would scarcely have left a perceptible blank in the Parliamentary reports. The inaction of the Upper House was the more remarkable, inasmuch as some dissatisfaction had been caused by the absence from the House of Commons of several heads of great Departments. Besides the Prime Minister, two Secretaries of State, and the First Lord of the Admiralty were Peers; but the business of the India Office and of the Navy rarely furnishes matter for debate, and Lord Clarendon neither found nor sought opportunity of explaining the condition of foreign affairs. The very considerable abilities of Lord Granville and the Duke of Argyll were probably useful in council, but for parliamentary purposes the titled portion of the Cabinet might as well have been incapable of articulate speech. Lord Derby himself, though he promised toleration at the beginning of the session, and excused hostility at the end, seldom disturbed in the interval the prevailing taciturnity. His followers and his occasional allies were serving the cause of the party effectively enough in a more stirring and decisive arena.

The accession of Mr. Gladstone to the first place in the House of Commons has been watched with eager interest, if not with sanguine anticipation. His vast knowledge, his activity, and his brilliant eloquence were supposed to be counterbalanced by an impetuous temperament and by a constitutional ignorance of human nature. When he had occasionally acted as leader in Lord Palmerston's absence he had sometimes been imprudent and hasty; but it seemed not improbable that the impatience of a reluctant subordinate would be corrected by the satisfaction of a natural ambition and by a sense of supreme responsibility. Neither the hopes of admirers nor the forebodings of sceptical critics have been entirely justified by recent experience. In the earlier part of the session, and on many later occasions, Mr. Gladstone conciliated general good will by his attention to the wishes of his supporters and by his courteous bearing to opponents. Lord Russell lately surprised the House of Lords by the assertion that during the course of the Reform debates Mr. Gladstone had never lost his temper. On the other hand, even Mr. Gladstone's warmest admirers must admit his want of that habitual self-control which characterised his illustrious predecessor, and which, if not the highest, is certainly the most indispensable qualification for a Parliamentary leader. The undoubted mistakes and failures of the Parliamentary campaign inevitably resulted from an original error which may be as probably attributed to Lord Russell as to his more conspicuous organ and representative. The only possible method of avoiding the defeat which has been incurred would have consisted in the postponement of the Reform Bill until the House had accustomed itself to trust and to follow Mr. Gladstone. The bad effects of precipitate action might have been partially retrieved by the early withdrawal of the measure; but when the main battle was joined the Government could not have retreated without grave discredit. In versatility, in elastic vigour, and in various eloquence Mr. Gladstone equalled or surpassed anticipation; and his final explanation of the reasons of the Government for resigning was a model of dignified propriety. The opinion that his tactics were injudicious is more universal in the House of Commons than out of doors, but an unfavourable judgment on such a question almost proves itself. The Liberal party can scarcely be mistaken in connecting Mr. Gladstone's management with the melancholy contrast between its present exclusion from power and its majority after the general election.

In a narrower circle Mr. Mill's entrance into the House was regarded with hope or with curiosity. His great reputation was qualified by a suspicion that a profound writer might be incapable of managing practical affairs, although Mr. Mill had spent the greater part of his life in the home service of the East India Company. A vague impression that he was liable to be misled by crotchets and paradoxes has been partially confirmed by his language in the House; but the result has on the whole proved that there was room in Parliament for a philosophic inquirer into the principles which underlie conventional assumptions and constitutional rules. Mr. Mill's speeches are, like his writings, fluent and lucid, and his just confidence in himself entirely excludes any feeling of embarrassment or shyness. Two or three days after the commencement of business, in an acute exposure of an error in the calculated compensation to be awarded in certain cases to owners of cattle, Mr. Mill took occasion to remark that no aristocracy on record ever discharged the duties which specially belonged to the institution. This unnecessary challenge offered to a large section of both parties seemed to confirm the judgment of critics who had foretold the failure of a philosopher in the House of Commons; but on the point in issue Mr. Mill in his second speech converted the Chancellor of the Exchequer and determined the division. He had already in the debate on the Address proclaimed his contempt for general opinion by voting with a handful of Irish members for The O'Donoghue's amendment. In the Reform debates scarcely any Liberal member delivered more effective speeches, and it was observed with amusement, if not with surprise, that Mr. Gladstone's pliant and receptive intellect had been deeply impressed by the seeming originality of his doctrines. The unpractical side of Mr. Mill's character was strikingly illustrated by a whimsical discourse on the duties of the present generation to posterity, delivered on the wholly irrelevant occasion of poor Sir Fitzroy Kelly's motion on the Malt Tax. Having been persuaded by the arguments of Mr. Jevons that the supply of English coal was threatened with exhaustion, Mr. Mill leapt at once to the startling inference that beer-drinkers must continue for an indefinite period their contribution of six million to the revenue. With impoverishment in view a century hence, the country must pay its debts without delay, and it must sternly decline to tamper with its Malt Tax. According to his usual custom, Mr. Mill adorned his surprising conclusion with ethical and sentimental considerations on the duty of transmitting to the future all the inheritance of the past, with the singular exception of the National Debt, and of the funds which must be employed in redeeming it. The steps of Mr. Mill's argument were as wide apart as the basalt columns which record another gymnastic feat in their name of the Giant's Causeway; but remoteness of premises from conclusions has no terror for the imagination which identified Latona with Eve, and Helen of Troy with the Oriental Church. Mr. Gladstone, who was already meditating a revival of the exploded Sinking Fund, enthusiastically adopted the supposed relation of the coal measures to the malt tax and to the debt as a reason for buying up with money which might produce fifteen or twenty per cent. annuities which are dwindling in value, through the rapid increase in the production of gold, while they pay three-and-a-half per cent. on their market price. The Minister who has done more than all his contemporaries and predecessors to stimulate productive industry by the repeal or reduction of taxes on consumption might perhaps have been expected to perceive that Mr. Mill's advocacy of the Malt Tax would have been equally applicable to wine, to glass, to bricks, to paper. On several occasions Mr. Mill has contributed to the instruction of the House of Commons, but he has confirmed the suspicion that he is deficient in practical wisdom, and the revolutionary tendency of his opinions alarms and alienates the great majority of the House. In the absence of Mr. Bright, no considerable politician, except Mr. Mill, ventured to applaud or encourage the recent attempt to transfer political power to the mob of the capital.

On many occasions Mr. Mill was encountered by a formidable adversary, who has during the past Session risen for the first time into the rank which belongs to his extraordinary powers. It is a discredit to Lord Palmerston's judgment that he allowed one of the first orators and statesmen of the present day to remain for five years outside the Cabinet, and to be driven from his subordinate office without any serious defence on the part of his colleagues and superiors. Mr. Lowe's bitterest opponents admit the great intellectual power which has commanded the attention and admiration of the House. Cogency of argument and readiness of illustration, spontaneously flowing from redundant knowledge, have never been more copiously displayed. In passionate eloquence and in occasional depth of humour Mr. Lowe is inferior to Mr. Bright, and Mr. Gladstone is a greater orator. In acuteness his only remaining rival is Mr. Mill, who has on one or two occasions had the real or apparent advantage in a dialectic conflict. In an animated debate on Irish Tenant Right Mr. Lowe relied on the legal sacredness of property, while Mr. Mill inquired whether absolute ownership of land was conducive to the general welfare. As the controversy was carried on by the disputants in different planes of thought the comparative strength of their arguments was not tested by collision. The case of Ireland is perhaps exceptional; and it is well that one member of the House of Commons should remind his audience that the Constitution itself is fallible and mortal. On the other hand, political discussion must be conducted on a common ground, and all the Parliamentary traditions of England involve a preference of legal precedents to theoretical or revolutionary inquiries. Mr. Lowe himself exemplified lately, in an after-dinner speech, the error which he instinctively avoids in the House of Commons, by complimenting civil engineers on their supposed familiarity with the scientific bases of physical truth. No eulogy could be more unmerited; for engineers, like statesmen, uniformly and rightly prefer a formula to a principle. Politicians have to deal with accepted rules, and not with abstruse calculations.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Disraeli have fully maintained their great reputations; and in one of the most humorous and effective of his speeches during the first debate on the Franchise Bill, Mr. Bright performed the difficult feat of fixing a nickname on a party. The Cave of Adullam seems likely to be adopted as the description not only of the late Liberal secession, but of all sections which from time to time detach themselves from the ranks of a dominant party. In more serious debate Mr. Bright has been forcible and impressive, and, as usual, his violence and injustice have been almost exclusively exhibited outside the walls of the House. A speech on Ireland, delivered on the motion for suspending the *Habeas Corpus*, formed a partial exception to Mr. Bright's Parliamentary moderation. There was no reason to complain of his language in the debates on Reform, though his unpopularity was one of the principal causes of the defeat of the Government measure. Mr. Disraeli, in the near prospect of office, has been judicious in conduct and ingenious in debate. His elaborate speech on the unopposed second reading of the Redistribution Bill displayed his accurate knowledge of the principles and details of reform. Almost the only personal attack in which Mr. Disraeli has indulged was directed against Lord Clarendon, without either appropriate occasion or apparent provocation. When Lord Derby, two or three weeks later, pressed Lord Clarendon to retain the seals of the Foreign Office, harsh interpreters of motives suggested that Mr. Disraeli might perhaps have wished to discourage the accession of an eminent proselyte and possible rival.

The Government derived little Parliamentary advantage from the elevation of new Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Goschen was promoted with unnecessary rapidity to a position which he will, perhaps, be qualified to fill when he has acquired the weight and the aptitude for affairs which belong to experience. His speeches in the Reform debates were not felicitous, especially when he explained to the House the ingenious contrivance by which it was to have been deceived into accepting the Government measure. If the Ministers had remained in power they would probably have enrolled among their official supporters the most eloquent and promising of the new Liberal members. Mr. Coleridge acquired a considerable position in the House when he brought forward the bill for abolishing University tests, and his reputation was confirmed by his graceful and argumentative speech on the second reading of the Franchise Bill. No lawyer since Sir Hugh Cairns has succeeded so well in securing the ear of the House of Commons, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Coleridge is destined to attain high promotion.

Although the Session was almost entirely devoted to the consideration of the Bills for Reform, attempts have been made to settle one or two hackneyed questions by concessions or compromise. Lord Derby and his party had learnt from the Irish elections the useful lesson that the Roman Catholic vote was worth more than the maintenance of an offensive and nugatory form of oath. In the previous Session, Lord Derby had thrown away, by his resistance to Mr. Monsell's Bill, and by a thoughtless jest about "muzzling" the Roman Catholics, the fruits of six years of Mr. Disraeli's laborious diplomacy. When Sir George Grey proposed, on the part of the Government, the adoption of a uniform Parliamentary oath, Mr. Disraeli faintly recommended the retention of a part of the formula which was devised in 1829. The simpler plan, however, was adopted by a considerable majority; and Lord Derby had the good sense in the House of Lords to abstain from opposition. The bill incidentally removes the anomalies by which the admission of Jews to Parliament had hitherto depended on the resolutions of either House. After the bill for the abolition of Church Rates, introduced by Mr. Hardcastle, had been carried by a majority of thirty-three, many of the supporters of the existing system agreed to an arrangement which seemed likely to end the long continued struggle. The form of imposing a rate was retained, but the coercive machinery of collection was to be abolished. Mr. Bright approved the compromise which was proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and some of the warmest friends of the Church, including Mr. Beresford Hope, thought it prudent to accept a form or fiction which concealed their substantial defeat. Later in the Session, however, the supporters of Church rates reconsidered their admissions; and when Mr. Gladstone, from the Opposition benches, renewed his proposal, it was opposed by the more zealous churchmen, and his bill, after passing a second reading, was allowed to drop. Lord Derby and his colleagues owe little gratitude to supporters who have given them one more untenable position to defend. Liberal candidates, at future elections, will feel a corresponding satisfaction in the opportunity of giving an unobjectionable and popular pledge. Mr. Coleridge underwent a similar failure in the attempt to modify the University Tests, though the second reading was carried by a considerable majority. To the general surprise, Mr. Gladstone declined to vote, after delivering an ambiguous speech, which was justly compared to a volley delivered into the ranks of his own party. Mr. Gladstone's scruples were apparently relics of an older formation cropping up through the more recent strata of his political creed. At the point where ecclesiastical questions touch secular legislation there is at present the break or irregularity in his mind which is known to geologists as a "fault."

In the first days of the Session it might almost have been supposed that party distinctions and political controversies had fallen into abeyance. The county members on both sides of the House, with numerous auxiliaries directly or indirectly connected with the landed interest, insisted, with a vigorous unanimity, on the immediate adoption of measures for the suppression of the Cattle Plague, which was then at its height. Mr. Lowe, who, as a member of the Cattle Plague Commission, had divined the true nature of the disease, and the only effective means of dealing with it, afforded an independent support to the landowners and farmers. Mr. Bright in vain opposed the compensation from the county rate, which could alone render possible the slaughter of diseased or suspected animals; but Mr. Mill satisfied Mr. Gladstone that the proposed scale of payment was too high. It was agreed that the provisions against the transit of cattle except by railway should be included in a separate bill, which Mr. Hunt courageously undertook to carry through the House. After long and eager discussion of details, a confused mass of enactments and amendments was transmitted from the House of Commons in the form of a bill; but by this time the alarm had begun to subside; the farmers in some districts objected to further interference, and the Government absolutely declined to become responsible for the crude product of non-official legislation. After one or two debates, in which the Duke of Argyll differed from his colleagues, a remnant of the Cattle Plague Bill was returned to the House of Commons, and there finally lost. As the Plague itself has since happily been almost extirpated by the means proposed by the Commission, the House of Commons has perhaps nearly forgotten, in later and more stirring causes of excitement, the animated proceedings which startled some politicians by illustrating the unsuspected power of the owners and cultivators of land when they happen to be united. On all other questions discussion languished before the introduction of the Franchise Bill. On the necessity of giving the Irish Government extraordinary powers for dealing with the Fenian conspiracy there was no real difference of opinion, although Mr. Bright and Mr. Mill demanded the abolition of the Irish Church, and a large modification in the legal tenure of land, while Mr. Roebuck gratified himself by an indiscreet attack on the Irish character; and Mr. Horsman, formerly Secretary for Ireland, vindicated the habitual policy of the English Government and Legislature. In a conversation on the Neutrality Law and the Fenian agitation, Mr. Gladstone expressed an almost excessive confidence in the American Government; and a more elaborate debate on the exemption of private property from maritime capture gave the Attorney-General an opportunity of answering the arguments by which Mr. Gregory, Mr. Torrens, and Mr. Laing had recommended a measure which would in itself be advantageous to the greatest commercial and maritime nation. It was evident, however, that foreign Powers would not regard the special interests of England, and Sir Roundell Palmer showed, by examination of the practice of capture on land, that universal exemption at sea could scarcely be enacted or enforced. Mr. Clay's impracticable Bill for the establishment of an Educational Franchise would have excited little interest, if it had not served as an experimental balloon to ascertain whether the wind set in the direction of Reform. The bill was introduced with an insignificant debate; but the second reading occurred in the midst of the great contest in which the Government was visibly in danger of defeat. The Opposition were at the time ready to support any measure, however inconsistent with their principles, if it only tended to embarrass Mr. Gladstone; and accordingly both parties suddenly found themselves contending for doctrines opposed to their own. Many Liberal members who had intended to vote for the measure were obliged to renounce their intentions or to re-arrange their pairs, and the division would have been inextricably confused, but that Mr. Montague Chambers was induced, on behalf of the Government, to speak against time, through a long Wednesday afternoon, until the clock showed that Mr. Clay and his bill had been talked out for the session. After the change of Government, the bill necessarily shared the fate of more ambitious projects of Parliamentary Reform.

The first and parent blunder of the Government was the hasty introduction of a Reform Bill. The second was embodied in a vague and awkward phrase, by which the Queen informed Parliament that orders had been given for the collection of electoral statistics, and that a measure for the improvement of the representation would be based on their result. If the words had any meaning, it appeared that the Government had not yet formed a definite plan, although it had three months before the Session resolved to introduce a Reform Bill. The more probable supposition that the forthcoming bill would be independent of the returns which were ostensibly to form its basis was partially confirmed by the mode in which the bill was launched in the House of Commons. On the 12th of March, Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to introduce a Franchise Bill in a speech which bore few traces of his customary eloquence and vigour. He assumed, probably for the purpose of deprecating opposition, that all parties were agreed on the necessity of lowering the franchise. The re-distribution of seats and other necessary measures were to be postponed to a future session, although it was hoped that they would be discussed by the present Parliament. As Mr. Gladstone afterwards stated to his constituents, his speech was intentionally unimpassioned and neutral, but the short and sharp debate which followed must have convinced him that a conflict was inevitable; and his bitterest antagonists will not accuse him of repeating the error of hesitation and dulness. A more comprehensive scheme might, perhaps, have been still more distasteful to the House of Commons, but it would not have been so conspicuously open to attack. It was really difficult, and in theory it was still more logically absurd, to judge of the effect of reducing the franchise to £7 rental in boroughs and £14 in counties before the constituencies were defined. In practice the anomaly might, perhaps, have been overlooked, if the object of all parties had been the same, but as soon as the blot was hit it was impossible to cover it. It was thought an additional objection to the division of Reform that the mode of proceeding had been recommend by Mr. Bright with the avowed object of carrying a wide measure of redistribution by the votes of an enlarged constituency. Mr. Laing was the first Liberal who declared his disapproval of the Ministerial scheme; Mr. Horsman was sarcastic, but not eminently successful; and Mr. Lowe delivered, on the introduction of the bill, the first of the powerful speeches which have largely contributed to insure its rejection. Mr. Bright, then sanguine and cheerful, met Mr. Lowe with playful banter, ridiculing as a nondescript animal the new party which seemed about to be formed, and denouncing its members as political outlaws, who had taken refuge in the Cave of Adullam. That the secession was not to be despised became evident a day or two after the close of the debate, when Lord Grosvenor, representing a great Whig House, gave notice of an amendment on the second reading, to the effect that the scheme of redistribution should be produced by the Government before the House proceeded to consider the franchise. A similar notice by Sir W. Hutt was withdrawn with undignified haste in deference to angry remonstrances of his constituents; but the discontent of members who were afraid or unwilling to vote against the Government indicated the feeling of the House even more plainly than the open defection of independent adherents.

During the Easter recess several Reform meetings were held in different towns, and Mr. Bright, in a letter to his constituents, first proposed that mobs should be collected in London for the purpose of intimidating Parliament. It was at a later date that his counsels bore evil fruit. The debates which followed were undisturbed by riots, and they were not unworthy of the House of Commons, although no political party has been exempt from grave errors of management or from want of foresight. On the 12th of April, Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading in a long and elaborate speech, which might, perhaps, have been more favourably received if he had not during the recess anticipated his Parliamentary arguments in a series of vehement orations at Liverpool. After a modest and sensible speech by Lord Grosvenor, Lord Stanley seconded the amendment in a closely reasoned argument, which no opponent seriously attempted to answer. It was impossible to confute Lord Stanley's demonstration that the effect of a £7 and £14 franchise could only be estimated in relation to known and definite constituencies; and, as Mr. Gladstone had been forced to promise that a Redistribution Bill should be laid on the table after the second reading, an irritable House found plausible ground for complaint in the arbitrary postponement of an integral part of one indivisible measure. The knot might, perhaps, have been cut if a favourable solution of the problem had been seriously desired by the majority, but Mr. Gladstone furnished an unanswerable pretext for opposing the bill for the reduction of the franchise. In the preliminary debates he had alarmed and offended the House by irrelevant declamation on the good manners of the working classes, and by a wild vindication of their claims as fellow-subjects, fellow-Christians, and sharers in the same flesh and blood with members of Parliament. No argument could be more practically fatal to the special pretensions of £7 householders than an appeal to attributes which they possessed in common with every man, woman, and child in the kingdom. The best speeches in favour of the Franchise Bill were made by Mr. Mill, Mr. Coleridge, and Mr. Bright. Mr. Forster, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Childers also took a creditable part in the discussion; but the opponents of the bill, encouraged by the hope of victory, by the feeling of the House, and by their better logical position, carried off the chief honours of the debate. Sir Hugh Cairns followed up the advantage which had been secured by Lord Stanley, and Sir E. B. Lytton delivered one of his most brilliant and polished orations. Perhaps the most remarkable speech of the entire debate was that of Mr. Lowe, though Mr. Disraeli's summing up and Mr. Gladstone's reply were comprehensive and powerful. A bare majority of five for the Government in an extraordinary full House sufficiently illustrated Mr. Gladstone's blunder in taking a decisive division on a collateral issue. As he had thought it necessary to introduce a Reform Bill against the wish of many of his followers, it was his interest to compel waverers to choose between their distaste for the bill and their party allegiance. After a long series of undecided victories, checkered by occasional defeats, Mr. Gladstone finally retired from office without giving the House an opportunity of deciding on the main provision of the bill.

The Redistribution bill was presented to the House immediately after the second reading of the Franchise Bill, but its provisions gave little satisfaction. The partial disfranchisement of a few small boroughs and the grouping of some petty constituencies were necessarily obnoxious to those who were affected by the measure, while the scheme was not sufficiently vigorous and consistent to command popular support. After a damaging speech by Mr. Disraeli, which provoked a spirited reply from Mr. Cardwell, the bill passed a second reading without a division, and it was then amalgamated with the Franchise Bill, so that the demand of Lord Grosvenor and his supporters was virtually conceded. The Opposition, aided by a varying contingent from the Ministerial side of the House, now delivered a rapid and vigorous succession of attacks. Sir Rainald Knightley beat the Government on a scarcely serious motion for classes against corrupt practices; and, if a division had not been evaded, Mr. Clay's Bill would have passed a second reading by the aid of allies who were ready to use every weapon against the Government measure. A motion by Captain Hayter, directed against the scheme of redistribution, gave occasion for one of Mr. Lowe's greatest speeches, and for a remarkable declaration by Sir Roundell Palmer of his preference for household suffrage over any pecuniary standard. Captain Hayter escaped defeat by a withdrawal of his motion, and an ill-considered proposal of Lord Stanley's for the postponement of the franchise clauses was rejected by a majority of 27. On the same day the Government carried the £14 county franchise against Mr. Walpole, who proposed the alternative rental of £20. A last victory was obtained over Mr. Hunt, who proposed to substitute rating for rental as the basis of the county franchise, and Mr. Gladstone was surprised into a surrender of the important stipulation that a house must form part of the qualifying occupancy. In the middle of June Lord Dunkellin proposed that the borough franchise should depend on rating rather than rental, and some supporters of the amendment would have been willing, after it had been carried, to reduce the nominal qualification to £6, or even to £5. Mr. Gladstone endeavoured to show that the column of estimated rental in the rate-book was constant, while the valuation varied according to local customs or caprices. By this time, however, it was evident that the House was determined to defeat the bill; and a majority of 11 for the amendment determined the Government to resign. A hostile vote on a question of secondary importance has often decided the fate of a Ministry; but a more skilful leader would have taken an earlier vote on the main issue of the £7 rating. Having obtained a majority for the chief provision of the bill, the Government might have acknowledged the necessity of adjourning the measure to the next session; and in the meantime irritation and discontent might, probably, have subsided. In a single session Mr. Gladstone had broken up his party, and he had lost, or failed to acquire, the confidence of the House. Never more versatile or more eloquent, he had strained the bonds of party fidelity till many of the threads successively snapped. His supporters justly complained that on the Grosvenor amendment they had been forced to vote against their own judgment, and that Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone had during the entire contest held only one meeting of the party. If knowledge of mankind were not rather a natural gift than an artificial accomplishment, it would be surprising that two eminent statesmen, with the experience of thirty or forty years of public life, should believe that parties and Parliaments are governed exclusively by logic and by eloquence. The session had been so exclusively occupied with the Reform Bills that Mr. Gladstone had little opportunity of displaying his acknowledged skill in financial or economic legislation. The Budget exhibited a small surplus, which was devoted to the abolition or reduction of petty taxes, and to the first instalment of a proposed conversion of stock into terminable annuities. In recommendation of his project, Mr. Gladstone first adopted, and afterwards repudiated, Mr. Mill's fantastic speculation on the coal-measures, nor were his arguments for the operation generally accepted as sound. After the change of Government, Mr. Disraeli was compelled to appropriate the available surplus to the purposes of a supplementary estimate for the army and navy.

In consequence of Lord Russell's resignation, the business of Parliament was practically suspended from the middle of June to the middle of July. The delay of a fortnight in the constitution of the new Government, in consequence of her Majesty's visit to the Highlands, was regretted less on account of the grave inconvenience than as an unnecessary experiment on popular confidence and loyalty. On the Queen's return to England, Lord Derby, having failed to effect a coalition with the Grosvenor section of the Liberal party, formed a Cabinet of his own adherents. The offices of State are for the most part filled by competent men, but it remains to be seen whether the House of Commons will afford adequate support to the leaders of a minority. In pursuance of a general understanding, no opposition has been offered to the Government while it has been engaged in winding up the business of the session. Lord Derby and Lord Stanley have declared in the most formal terms the intention of the Government to maintain absolute neutrality on the Continent; and in an interesting discussion, commenced by Mr. Laing and Mr. Horsman, Mr. Gladstone delivered a forcible speech in favour of Italian independence and of German unity. Mr. Bernal Osborne, who has lately reappeared in the House, took an opportunity of commenting with humourous justice on a discreditable set of judicial appointments in Ireland. Mr. Berkely, as usual insensible to ridicule, wasted a morning with his annual speech on the ballot. In a conversation on the more serious subject of the unfortunate disturbances in Hyde Park, Mr. Mill advocated, with the short-sighted acrimony of a Girondist, the right of Finsbury and Whitechapel to emulate the exploits of St. Antoine. If the Constitutional liberties which have prevailed over absolutism and oligarchy are destined to succumb to mob government, posterity will appreciate the share in the achievement which may belong to political theorists of the school which was denounced by Burke under the nickname of "metaphysicians." The session closed with a discussion on currency and finance, with animated debates on the Jamaica disturbances, and on the renewed suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Sir Stafford Northcote, in a sound and comprehensive speech rejected on the part of the Government Mr. Watkin's proposal of a Commission to inquire into the present financial difficulties. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Gladstone concurred in discountenancing the illusion that the Act of 1844 had caused the crisis; and the House seemed generally to understand that capital can neither be created nor cheapened by legislation. There will probably be a committee on currency in the next session; but it may be hoped that by that time the causes of scarcity of money will no longer be a subject of urgent and painful interest. It was well that Parliament should express an opinion on the conduct of Governor Eyre and of the civil and military authorities of Jamaica. Mr. Buxton proved by an indignant speech, and by a series of strong resolutions, that his late secession from the Jamaica Committee or Association could not be attributed to lukewarmness. Although he had declined to join Mr. Bright and Mr. Mill in demanding that Mr. Eyre should be prosecuted for murder, Mr. Buxton denounced the system of repression which had been practised in terms of unqualified severity. Mr. Adderley, representing the new Colonial Minister, mistook the feeling of the House when he apologised, in tone, if not in language, for wholesale and lawless bloodshed. Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Forster explained, with grave and judicial impartiality, the duty of reprobating official excesses, and of punishing exceptional outrages, and the expediency of allowing the Governor of the colony to deal with ordinary grievances, and with claims for compensation. One of Mr. Buxton's resolutions, expressing disapproval of excessive punishments, was finally adopted by consent, and it is not likely that the reserve and moderation of the House will be hereafter misconstrued by colonial representatives of the Crown. Lord Carnarvon, in answer to a question in the House of Lords, avoided the error of the Under-Secretary, and censured in calm and measured language the misconduct of the courts-martial, and especially the trial and execution of Mr. Gordon. While the present Colonial Secretary retains office, all classes in Jamaica will have cause to rely on the firmness and impartiality of the Government. The debate on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland was enlivened by a spirited attack by Mr. Osborne on the Church Establishment, but in other respects it presented little novelty. It was satisfactory to find that only 320 persons are detained in custody under the provisions of the Act, and the great majority of members considered that the efficiency of the measure furnished no sufficient reason for the immediate abandonment of the securities which it provides.

The Government will find abundant matter for consideration in Ireland as well as in Great Britain, nor can the Ministers entertain sanguine hopes of tranquillity and leisure during the autumn recess. Six or seven years of political calm will apparently be succeeded by a period of contest and excitement. The next session will probably be occupied with a struggle on the question of Reform, whether the Government resolve to take the initiative or to await Mr. Gladstone's attack.

SPORTING.

GOODWOOD RACES, TUESDAY, JULY 31.

WITH a sky overcast by leaden clouds, and a decidedly overcast atmosphere, was the opening day of this charming Sussex gathering ushered in. But the threatening weather did not in the least interfere with all the usual accessories of this chiefest of race meetings. Never was Victoria Station more thronged, never were the coastward-bound trains heavier laden, or, in consequence, later, than was the case on Monday afternoon. Bognor, Brighton, Worthing, and Chichester were all full to overflowing, and the tariff of lodgings and carriages rose with the occasion. The Prince and Princess of Wales were the guests of the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood house, and the Duke of Edinburgh was at Molecombe, the seat of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Had the weather been more propitious the *élite* of English society would have graced the Ladies' Lawn, but the threatening rain began about 12 o'clock, and effectually extinguished one of the chief features of the meeting. There was nothing in the first day's card of particular interest, with the exception of the Stewards' Cup and the Lavant Stakes, the presence of Achievement in the latter, however, making it the foregone conclusion it proved. The weather improved as the afternoon drew on, but it was still very ungenial.

The LAVANT STAKES of 50 sovs. each, 30 ft.; for 2-yr.-olds; colts, 8 st. 10 lb.; fillies, 8 st. 6 lb.; winners extra. Half a mile, 33 subs. Won by Colonel Pearson's Achievement by Stockwell—Paradigm, 8 st. 12 lb. (including 6 lb. extra); Lady Hester, 8 st. 9 lb. (including 3 lb. extra), second; and Golden Bloom, 8 st. 10 lb., third. The following also ran.—The Duchess, Red Shoes, Sister to Vedette, Julius, and Perdition. Betting: 7 to 1 on Achievement, 100 to 8 against Lady Hester, and 20 to 1 against Golden Bloom. After a very even start, the competitors ran in close company for the first hundred yards, when Achievement took a slight lead followed by Lady Hester, Julius, and Golden Bloom. As they approached the distance the favourite had increased her lead to a length; but at the commencement of the stand enclosure Fordham called resolutely on Lady Hester, who drew up to the favourite, but Custance, slightly rousing Colonel Pearson's filly, landed her a clear winner by half a length. Julius gave way in the last 50 yards, and was passed by Golden Bloom, who finished two lengths in rear of Lady Hester, and a similar distance in front of Julius; Sister to Vedette was fifth, Perdition sixth, The Duchess seventh, and Red Shoes last.

The STEWARD'S CUP, value 300 sovereigns (a Handicap), by subscription of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 added; winners extra. Straight three-quarters of a mile. 71 subscribers. Won by Major Fridolin's Sultan, by West Australian or Collingwood—Selina, 4 years, 8 st. 3 lbs.; Xi, 3 years, 7 st. 6 lbs. (carried 7 st. 7 lbs), second; and Plutus, 3 years, 6 st., third. The following also ran:—Master Richard, Lord Ronald, Monarch of the Glen, Gardevisure, Vespasian, Paris, Monitor, Sister to Ascham, Camelia, Abergeldie, Nu, Norwood, Sailiet, Chibisa, Molly Carew, Arbutus, Vigerous, Bigote, Lincoln Green, Désirée, and f. by Tom King—Mayonaise. Betting: 4 to 1 against Norwood, 5 to 1 against Gardevisure, 8 to 1 against Sultan, 10 to against Mayonaise filly, 100 to 6 each against Lord Ronald and Xi, 20 to 1 against Molly Carew, 22 to 1 against Monitor, 25 to 1 each against Chibisa, Arbutus, Lincoln Green, and Bigote, and 30 to 1 against Plutus. After a slight delay at the post, Mr. M'George succeeded in getting the large field in order, and lowered his flag to a pretty good start. Gardevisure was first off, having a slight lead of Plutus, Sultan, Molly Carew, Xi, Paris, Vespasian, and Arbutus, in the centre of the course, while the Mayonaise filly and Lincoln Green were lying very forward on the lower ground, but the last-mentioned was out of the race before reaching the distance, where Gardevisure and the Mayonaise filly gave way, and Vespasian and Arbutus also disappeared from the front. Plutus was now left with a slight lead of Sultan, Xi going on third, Paris, Molly Carew, and Gardevisure following in the order named. A hundred yards from home Sultan took up the running, and notwithstanding the game struggle of Xi, who passed Plutus opposite the Stand, won very easily by a couple of lengths. Plutus finished a similar distance from Xi, Molly Carew was fourth, Gardevisure fifth, Nu sixth, Paris seventh, Arbutus, Vespasian, and Désirée next. The others finished in straggling order, the rear division comprising Bigote, Monarch of the Glen, Sailiet, Vigorous, Chibisa, and Norwood, the two latter, who got badly off, being in the rear throughout.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

The weather was in perfect contrast to that on the first day, the attendance very large, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge; and the Ladies' Lawn resumed its usual brilliant appearance.

The FINDON STAKES of 10 sovereigns each for 2 year-olds; colts, 8 st. 7 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 4 lbs.; winners extra. T.Y.C. 49 subcribers. Won by Mr. Pryor's Friponnier, by Chevalier d'Industrie—Tension, 8 st. 12 lbs. (including 5 lbs. extra); Bismarck, 8 st. 7 lbs., second; and Trocadero, 8 st. 7 lbs., third. The following also ran:—Marksman, c. by Lord of the Isles—Splitvote, Lochaber, Alexander, Nuthorne Lad, and c. by Rataplan—Ananda. Betting: 13 to 8 against Marksman, 100 to 30 against Bismarck, 4 to 1 each against Trocadero and Friponnier, and 100 to 8 against any other. Alexander made play, followed by Marksman, Bismarck, and Trocadero, Fripionnier on the left heading the remainder. After going half a mile Alexander gave way, and Trocadero took up the running, closely attended by Bismarck and Marksman to the distance where Bismarck obtained a slight advantage of Marksman and the French representative, but Fripionnier at the commencement of the enclosure joined issue and challenged Marksman, who, however, most unmistakably cut it when Covey called upon him, and Fripionnier overhauling Bismarck at every stride, caught him opposite the stand, and won after a rattling finish by a head. Trocadero finished a length in the rear of Bismarck, and a head in front of Marksman. Lochaber was fifth, Alexander sixth, and the Splitvote colt seventh; the absolute last being Nuthorne Lad.

The GOODWOOD STAKES of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, and 5 only if declared; winners extra. 2 miles and a half. 73 subscribers, 42 of whom pay 5 sovereigns each.

Lord Westmorland's Rama, by Lord Fauconberg—Fern, 5 years, 5 st. 12 lb. (Kenyon) ... 1
Mr. W. Day's The Special, 5 years, 5 st. 10 lb., including 3 lb. extra (T. Sadler) ... 2
Count F. De Lagrange's La Fortune, 4 years, 7st. 5lb. (Carroll) 3
Mr. Savile's Brother to Guerilla, 3 years, 5 st. 10 lb. (Butler) ... 4

The following also ran:—Lucifer, Forester, Actæa, b. c., by Vengeance—Midia, Jollity, and Black Prince.

Betting: 100 to 30 against Black Prince, 4 to 1 against La Fortune, 4 to 1 against The Special, 9 to 2 against Midia colt, 12 to 1 against Actæa, 16 to 1 against Lucifer and Rama, and 25 to 1 against Brother to Guerilla.

THE RACE.—After taking their preliminary canter the competitors were conducted to the starting-post at the foot of Trundle-hill; but some delay occurred before a start could be effected, occasioned chiefly by the fractiousness of Forester. Eventually they were dispatched in very good order, Jollity, however, soon showing in front; but, before going 100 yards, Forester took up the running, followed by Jollity, at an interval of a couple of lengths being Brother to Guerilla, Black Prince, Midia colt, and The Special, who ran in a cluster, the rear being brought up by Actæa and La Fortune, running side by side. At the turn out of the straight Forester and Jollity were at least half-a-dozen lengths in front of Midia colt and Rama, Actæa and Black Prince being next—the tail at this point comprising La Fortune, Brother to Guerilla, and The Special. Rounding the Clump, Forester and Midia colt gave way, and Jollity was left with a long lead of Rama and Actæa, who were succeeded by The Special and La Fortune. Jollity, who up to this point had been making the running at a good pace, suddenly disappeared from the front, and, as they rounded the turn into the straight, Rama took up the running with a clear lead of Actæa, while The Special and La Fortune were racing side by side next. As they approached the distance The Special, on the inside, ran into second place, and for a moment looked like overhauling Rama, but, dying away to nothing, the last named came out and won in a canter by three lengths; La Fortune cantered home a bad third, a length in his rear being Brother to Guerilla; Actæa and Black Prince were next, but Forester, Jollity, Lucifer, and Midia colt were pulled up before reaching the post.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.
THE CUP DAY.

Though the weather was not all that could be wished, it did not rob the lawn of its attractions, nor exercise the slightest influence, as far as we could discern, on the general attendance. On the contrary, the carriages formed an unbroken line for hours and the "setting down" at the stand was incessant. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Richmond, arrived on the course shortly before 1 o'clock, preceded by the distinguished circle staying at the house, and it is not too much to say that the country gentry of Hants and Sussex were there *en masse* to receive them. The Cup boasted not the interest of former years. The absence of Gladiateur, curiously enough, instead of making it a more open race, seemed to narrow it within still smaller limits. The original bad entry militated against any pretention to a field, and the announcement yesterday that Cambuscan was scratched seemed to leave the race at the mercy of The Duke and Tourmalin. The Marquis of Hastings' hero left off first favourite at evens, after going through what may be termed the vicissitudes of the money market this morning. As much as 10 to 1 was offered against him before racing commenced, and there were some doubts as to his starting. But he recovered his position in the course of the afternoon, and as soon as he was seen in the paddock his splendid condition established his claims to be [illegible] favourite. Still, there were doubts expressed by [illegible] judges if he could stay the course, and the Baron's [illegible] was supported strongly at 2 to 1. Whether The Duke can stay in good company may be still a moot point. With the field he met on this occasion, and with the slow pace the race was run at, he had not so much difficulty, and he landed the handsome trophy representing "A Halt in the Desert," selected as the Goodwood Cup for 1866, rather cleverly. The afternoon turned out favourably. The sun soon dried up the moisture, and allowed of that lawn promenade without which Goodwood would not be Goodwood.

The GOODWOOD CUP, value 300 sovereigns, added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each, h. ft. The second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. 2 miles and a half. 29 subscribers.

Marquis of Hastings's The Duke, by Stockwell, 4 years, 9 st. (Fordham) ... 1
Baron Rothschild's Tourmalin, 3 years, 7 st. 3 lbs. (Peake) ... 2
Lord Bateman's Moulsey, 5 years, 9 st. 7 lbs. (Morris) ... 3

Archimedes and Watchman also ran.

Betting: Even The Duke, 2 to 1 against Tourmalin, 6 to 1 against Moulsey, and 20 to 1 against Archimedes.

The Race.—They left the post in Indian file, headed by Watchman, Tourmalin going on second, the pair being clear of the favourite, Archimedes, and Moulsey, the pace being so indifferent that Fordham had some difficulty in restraining the impetuosity of The Duke. They retained their positions to the turn out of the course, where Lord Stamford's Archimedes dropped into the rear, and gradually disappeared from the contest as they rounded the "Clump" for the ascent of the hill, his temper evidently not much improved by his recent operation. Half-way up, Watchman gave way to Tourmalin, who came on with the running into the straight, when the Duke with the Moulsey became her immediate attendants to the distance. Here Moulsey hung out signals of distress, and immediately dropped back, leaving the issue with the two, the Baron's filly apparently having the best of it to half-way up, when The Duke challenged, but running out immediately he was asked, the success of Tourmalin was loudly proclaimed by the thousands on the stand and enclosure, but these hopes were but short-lived, as Fordham having steadied the favourite for his final effort, came with one run at the stand, and landed the Marquis of Hastings' colours first by a length. Moulsey was third, beaten off. Watchman walked in fourth, and Archimedes last.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

The CHESTERFIELD CUP (Handicap), value 300 sovereigns, by subscription of 15 sovereigns each, for 3-year olds and upwards. Craven Course. 55 subs.

Mr. Chaplin's Broomielaw, by Stockwell—Queen Mary, 4 years, 9 st. (including 4 lb. extra) (Custance) ... 1
S. Thellusson's Ostregor, 4 years, 9 st. 11 lb. (including 4 lb. extra) (Fordham) ... 2
Duke of Hamilton's Wild Agnes, 4 years, 8 st. (Challoner) ... 3

The following also ran.—Brown Bread, Moulsey, Archimedes, Salpinctes, Merry Wife, Nu, Abergeldie, Norwood, Split the Difference, Rama, The Special, Guinivere, Life Guardsman, Dulcimer, Violet, Centaur, Musician, and Slender.

Betting: 4 to 1 against Dulcimer, 9 to 2 against Wild Agnes, 10 to 1 each against Rama and Norwood, 100 to 8 each against Broomielaw and Ostregor, 20 to 1 each against The Special, Slender, Merry Wife, and Split the Difference, and 25 to 1 each against Brown Bread and Centaur.

The Race.—Broomielaw delayed the start for some time by kicking and plunging most violently, requiring all Custance's ability to master him, and when he joined his horses at the post they fortunately were dispatched at the first attempt to a pretty even start, but, after going a few strides, Musician showed slightly in advance of Split the Difference and Life Guardsman, next to whom were Merry Wife, Moulsey, Broomielaw, Wild Agnes, and Guinivere, while Ostregor, Brown Bread, Slender, and Rama were most prominent in the ruck, the rear division comprising Norwood, Abergeldie, Salpinctes, and The Special, who got badly off. Little variation occurred until rounding the turn into the straight, where Guinivere, Musician, and Merry Wife gave way, and Split the Difference was left in command and maintained a slight head of Broomielaw, Moulsey, and Wild Agnes—Ostregor running close in their wake to the distance, where Split the Difference was beaten, and Broomielaw took up the running, Wild Agnes and Ostregor following till within 100 yards of home. Ostregor here rushed forward and challenged Broomielaw, who, however, had the best of the finish, answering gamely when called upon, and winning very cleverly by three parts of a length. Wild Agnes was beaten three lengths from the second, a similar distance in her rear being Split the Difference. Brown Bread was fifth, Moulsey sixth, Nu, Slender, The Special, and Merry Wife next. The others finishing in straggling order, were whipped in by Salpinctes, Guinivere, Norwood, and Violent.

The NURSERY STAKES (Handicap Sweepstakes) of 15 sovereigns each, 5 ft., with 100 added, for 2-year-olds; winners extra. Last mile. 67 subscribers. Won by Lord St. Vincent's Cannon Ball, by Artillery—Eugénie, 6 st. 11 lb.; The Hatter, 7 st. 11 lb., second; and Opopanax, 7 st. 9 lb., third. The following also ran:—Knight of the Garter, Bandmaster, Leap Year, Assineboine, Tynedale, Harpenden, Rochefort, Miller's Maid, c. by Koh-i-noor—Topsail, Rosa, Nera, Lenses, Foresight, Charade, Challenge, Pyrrhic, Distaff, and Whirligig. Betting: 4 to 1 against Harpenden, 5 to 1 each against Knight of the Garter and Foresight, 6 to 1 against Opopanax, 8 to 1 against Distaff, 10 to 1 each against Cannon Ball and Charade; 100 to 8 against Topsail colt, 100 to 7 agaist Pyrrhic and The Hatter, 100 to 6 against Rochefort, and 20 to 1 against Assineboine.

TEXAS RESTORED TO THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The President issued a proclamation to-day reciting the former proclamations and Acts or resolutions of Congress, in form nearly similar to the Peace Proclamation of April 2nd, concluding as follows:—

"And whereas, subsequently to the 2nd day of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas had been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the said State, and now remains unresisted and undisputed, and such of the proper officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions; and whereas the laws can now be sustained and enforced in said State of Texas by the said State; and the people of the State of Texas and the people of the other States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of said States; and whereas all the reasons and conclusions set forth in regard to the several States therein officially named apply equally and in all respects to the people of Texas as well as the other States which have been involved in the insurrection; and whereas, adequate provision has been made by military orders to enforce the execution of the acts of Congress and the civil authority, and to secure obedience to the civil laws of the United States in Texas, in case the resort to military force for such purpose should at any time become necessary, now, therefore,

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is to be henceforth so regarded in that State as in the other States before mentioned when the insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end in aforesaid proclamation of April 2, 1866. I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, and tranquillity, and civil authority, exist throughout the whole of the United States of America. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of August, 1866, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—Foreign advices contain the following:—

On the 8th, the Extraordinary Commissioners, accompanied by General Clay, the American Minister, had an interview at the Palace of Peterhoff with the Emperor, to whom they presented the following address:—

Sire,—The resolution which I have the honour of presenting to your Imperial Majesty is the voice of a people whose millions of lips speak from a single heart. The many ties which have long bound together the Great Empire of the East and the Great Republic of the West have been multiplied and strengthened by the unwavering fidelity of the Imperial Government throughout our recent period of convulsion. The words of sympathy and friendship addressed to the Government at Washington by command of your Imperial Majesty are fixed in their hearts. And all do homage to that noble act of humanity which is especially referred to in the words of Congress. The peaceful edict of an enlightened sovereign has consummated a triumph over an inherited barbarism which our Western Republic has only reached through long years of bloodshed. It is, therefore, with profound emotion that I offer to your Imperial Majesty, to the emancipated subjects, and to all the people of this vast realm, our heartfelt congratulations on the providential escape from danger which led to this spontaneous expression of regret for the attempt, and thankfulness for its merciful arrest. The story of the peril from which a kind Providence has delivered your Imperial Majesty brings with it the remembrance of the mighty sorrow which so lately filled every loyal heart in our own land at the sudden loss of our Father. We thank God that a grief like this was spared to our friends and allies, the Russian people. May the Father of all nations and all rulers protect and prolong the life which He has so signally preserved—the voice of the people to which it belongs—for the good of mankind and for the glory of His name.

(Signed) G. V. FOX,
Assistant-Secretary of the Navy.

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF.

MR. EYRE has published an elaborate defence of himself, in the form of a reply to an address from the Bishop and certain clergy of Jamaica, in which he declares that, although dismissed, he "has the consolation of feeling that there has been nothing in his conduct to merit dismissal, nothing to occasion self-reproach, nothing to regret." As for the killing of Mr. Gordon, "he suffered justly," as the "proximate occasion" of the riots, and his execution was most beneficial. As to the excesses under martial law, "excesses must always take place under martial law," and as for the time during which that law was allowed to continue, if he had attempted to shorten it he should have spread consternation among the whites. This is substantially Mr. Eyre's defence, and it amounts to this—that a Governor who thinks himself in the right cannot be in the wrong, that he has a right to kill anybody whom he considers "proximate occasion" of a riot, as, for instance, Mr. Walpole, whose order to close Hyde Park nearly cost hundreds of lives, and that he ought to let his black subjects be slaughtered rather than his few white ones should feel afraid. On the strength of this defence and others like it, a defence fund of £6000 has been raised for Mr. Eyre, and Southampton is about to give him a grand banquet—cuts of piano-wire beside each plate. One man indeed writes to the *Standard* to suggest a testimonial, and we recommend a monument, the design—Governor Eyre as Justice, trampling down negroes, triumphant, undaunted, and blind.—*Spectator.*

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THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

I bid thee hail! dear Jonathan,
Thou younger brother mine,
And drop, as erst I promis'd thee,
A true and friendly line;
And with it send a fervent wish,
That Britain long may be
In league with thee for truth and right,
And holy liberty.

The quarrels in thy family,
Thank God, are now pass'd o'er,
And men once slaves to fellow-men
Shall be thus slaves no more;
And I with thee will ever strive
To keep this flag unfurl'd—
"Commerce and peace between the States,
And freedom for the world!"

O, may there never, never flash
Along these magic lines,
The words that dash a nation's hope
With lurid war's dread signs;
But as the pow'r of science binds
Our land so close with thine,
So may our hearts, friend Jonathan,
In peace for aye entwine.

GEORGE SMITH.

THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Oh, tenderly the haughty day
Fills his blue urn with fire!
One morn is in the mighty heaven,
And one in our desire.

The cannon booms from town to town,
Our pulses are not less;
The joy-bells chime the tidings down,
Which children's voices bless.

For He who spread yon broad blue field
O'er mantling land and sea,
One-third part of the sky unrolled
For the banner of the free!

The men are ripe of Saxon kind
To build an equal State,
To take the statue from the mind,
And make of duty fate.

United States! The Ages plead,
Present and past, in under song,
Go put your creed into your deed,
Nor speak with double tongue!

For sea and land don't understand,
Nor skies, without a frown,
See rights for which the one hand fights,
With the other cloven down!

Be just at home—then stretch beyond,
Your sceptre o'er the sea,
And make the broad Atlantic pond
A ferry of the free.

And henceforth there shall be no chain,
Save underneath the sea,
The wires shall whisper through the main
Sweet songs of Liberty.

The conscious stars accord above,
The waters wild below,
And ceaseless, through the cable wove,
Her fiery errands go.

For He that worketh high and wise,
Nor pauses in his plan,
Will take the sun out of the skies,
Ere freedom out of man.

THE GRAND MONARQUE ANYTHING BUT A GENTLEMAN.—We have seen the Grand Monarque lately praised by some English writer for his chivalric courtesy to even the humblest and the poorest of women. Mr. Yonge, in his "History of France, under the Bourbons," gives a different version of his character:—"The etiquette, too, which Louis exacted from others he carefully observed himself. For each rank of noble, officer, or courtier, he had a different bow and form of address; for each lady a distinct way of lifting his hat. To a maid of honour it was raised slightly; to a lady in waiting it was taken completely off; and even then a greater or less degree of distinction was implied in the distance at which it was taken off; in the length of time for which it was kept off; and in the position in which it was held, whether above or at the side of his Majesty's head. And these ceremonious marks of respect were unaccompanied with the slightest real difference or consideration for those who were the objects of it. His will was to prevail over even the laws of nature; no excuse, even of the most interesting kind, could exempt any of the ladies of the Court, not even his own mistresses, from the most prompt and punctual attendance upon all his various movements, and compliance with all his whims. However weak or ill they might be, they were ready at all times, in full Court costume, to listen, to dance, to feast, to walk, to drive, to take long journeys, and any complaint of pain or fatigue was an inexpiable offence which was not unlikely to lead to public reproof and disgrace.

A RAGGED-SCHOOL STORY.—In a speech at Leith, lately, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie told the following:—On one occasion a very serious crime was committed by one of the boys in the Edinburgh Ragged School. He had broken a rule sacred in the school and must be punished. Mr. Gibb, the Governor, assembled the school, and the boy was told to strip. Strip he did to the skin and stood before them—a spectacle that wrung the teacher's heart—so thin, so worn, so starved like, so wretched, that Mr. Gibb had not the heart to bid the janitor lay on the whip. But he must be punished; so Mr. Gibb turned round to the other boys and said, "You see that child, will anyone bear the punishment in his room—will any one bear the strokes for him?" Then a little fellow off with his jacket and took his place, and bared his back for the blows.

SALES BY AUCTION.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
JOHN HUSSEY AND WIFE at suit of SAMUEL MOORE.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at noon, opposite the Police Office, Parramatta (unless this execution be previously satisfied), the SHERIFF will cause to be sold,
A mare, cart, and harness.

Penrith.

400 Head of Store Cattle for Sale.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions to sell, at his Yards, Penrith, at an early day, of which due notice will be given,
About 400 head of mixed store cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has been instructed by Mr. Blackman to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, 22nd October, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of really prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. T. Baird to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
1000 really prime wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.
Average, 55lbs.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Joseph Pearse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, 22nd October, at 11 o'clock,
199 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers; the noted JP brand.

FAT WETHERS, FAT WETHERS.

At Meares's Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock punctually.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from W. J. Dangar, Esq., of Neotsfield, to sell by auction, as above,
300 prime fat wethers, said to weigh from 55 lbs. to 60 lbs., in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, on MONDAY next, 22nd instant, at half-past 2 p.m.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above, on his own account,
100 head of the famous Barcoo cattle.
The Auctioneer begs to state in explanation that the above cattle were purchased from the Messrs. York for shipment, but in consequence of advices received they will not be required, and will therefore be sold to the highest bidder, and without the slightest reserve.
The auctioneer will venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that they are the finest lot of cattle ever brought into the Victoria Yards.
Terms, cash.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from James Seivel, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
600 really prime fat wethers, in lots.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10, hay, straw, maize, &c.; at 11, poultry, pigs, and calves; also capital milch cow and calf.
Offices, 282, Pitt-street and Windsor.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms cash.

RAILWAY AUCTION PRODUCE DEPOT.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Calves, poultry, sucking pigs, &c., &c.
And at half-past 1 prompt,
Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, and fruit.
Terms cash.

First-class Colonial Cheese.

F. M. STOKES will sell the above by auction, THIS MORNING, and every subsequent FRIDAY during the season. 775, George-st. South.

F. M. STOKES (late Beardmore and STOKES) will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c. At the Depot, 775, George street, at 11 o'clock, butter, fine colonial cheese, bacon, poultry, and other produce. At 2 o'clock, fruit.

C. DORAN, at 10 o'clock, at the Railway Station, Hay, straw, &c.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

TALLOW, HIDES, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 19th October, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins
Mess beef, &c.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, at half past 2 o'clock sharp,
Carcase beef, mutton, and pork.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Tallow oil, neatsfoot oil
Caustic soda
Kip, sole, harness, and bridle leather
Horns, bones, hair, &c.
Terms, cash.

Well-bred Horse, Skeleton Gig, and Harness.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 12 o'clock,
A handsome bay gelding, 5 years old, bred by Messrs. M'Arthur, broken to saddle and a superior harness horse; also, a skeleton gig, equal to new, and harness.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 good stock horses, with saddles and bridles
3 heavy cart horses, Druitt-street trials
Spring carts, waggons, buggies, carriages, drays, &c.
Horses
Vehicles
Sheep
Lambs.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Horses
Express waggon
2 buggies, harness, &c.
at 12 o'clock,
Fat sheep and lambs.

Horse, Waggon, and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
In one lot, or separately,
An American express waggon, harness, powerful grey horse, accustomed to all kinds of work.

Young Horses.

At the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY, 23rd

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
40 very superior horses (unbroken), from a well known stud; they are described as a stylish lot of well bred strong animals, mostly bays and browns; amongst them are several matches, and horses fit to carry weight across the country.

FRIDAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Jossup.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

Cottage Piano, Pier Glass, Sideboards
H. B. Couch and Chairs, Chiffonieres, Wardrobe, Whatnot
Loo Tables, first-class Engravings in frames, Washstands
Bedsteads, Sewing Machine, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee under directions of creditors, to sell by auction, at his Mart, Park-street, THIS DAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.
Australian Pawn Office.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT will by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, near Market-street, on MONDAY next, 22nd October, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. William Moss, pawnbroker, 90, Parramatta-street and Botany-street, Chippendale, according to specific rates, viz.:—
1866.
January—2nd, dress; 6th, shawl, and 2 bed-gowns; 15th, crape shawl; 22nd, merino dress, shawl, petticoat and bedgown; 27th, dress.
February—7th, pair earrings; 12th, coat, trousers, and vest; 14th, 3 chemises; 16th, pair black trousers and piece French delaine; 24th, pair black trousers.
March—5th, coat; 12th, silver geneva watch, 11497; 19th, silver lever watch, 6620; 20th, plaid shawl; 24th, coat.
April—1st, gold geneva watch; 5th, dress piece; 9th, shirt, trousers, and 2 pieces; 18th, feather bed; 19th, sheet, bedgown, and 3 pieces; 21st, blanket and 3 pieces; 23rd, gent's ring; 25th, shawl, skirt, and shirt; 26th, plaid shawl.
May—1st, silk dress and cloak, petticoat and tablecloth; 5th, frock and jacket; 7th, paletot, Colt's revolver; 10th, shawls and sundries; 12th, 2 coats; 19th, silver geneva watch and gold chain; 21st, pair trousers; 25th, 2 rings; 25th, tweed dress and table-cover; 29th, silver geneva watch.
June 4th.—Embroidered petticoat and bedgown, gents' ring; 5th, paisley shawl; 8th, inverness cape; 13th, petticoat and sundries; 15th, coat; 16th, frock and cape, and bedgown; 18th, ring; 19th, large blanket; 20th, shirt and 3 pieces underclothing, merino dress piece and lining; 22nd, toilette glass, 8 pieces baby linen; 23rd, bed curtains, &c.; 28th, bedgown and sundries; 29th, iron plane; 30th, skirt, petticoat, and brush, pair blankets.
July—6th, sundry tools and basket.
Botany-street.
April—2nd, pair wellington boots; 5th, trousers and vest; 9th, pair trousers; 16th, coat and shawl, pair earrings and pin, &c.; 17th, coat; 18th, silver lever watch and guard 5591; 25th, pair blankets; 28th, child's robe and frock.
May—2nd, 10 pieces sundries, frock and mantle, &c., diamond ring; 5th, coat, dress, vest, and skirt; 7th, silver watch 20286; 8th, 12 silver teaspoons; 15th, dress, silver hunting lever watch and albert 3197, silver lever watch and gold chain 37008; 19th, ring, and 2 books; 21st, 14 pieces sundries, and boots; 23rd, mantle, 2 vests and brush; 25th, shawl and silver spoon; 26th, ring and 3 small nuggets; 28th, dress, sheet, and petticoat; 29th, silk dress and satin dress, coat, vest, and trousers; 31st, silk dress.
June—1st, bedcurtains and 7 pieces; 4th, silk dress, shawl and ring, shawl; 6th, skirt and jacket; 8th, coat and vest; 9th, railway rug; 11th, 3 silver teaspoons, silver hunting geneva watch and ring 2149; 12th, silver hunting geneva watch 51132; 13th, bible, dress; 16th, opera glass; 18th, glazier's diamond and case graining combs, gold geneva watch 28305 and 2125; 21st, single gun; 23rd, 2 shirts and silver spectacles; 25th, 2 tablecloths and ring, counterpane, pictures, bedgown, and 4 pieces, 4 shirts; 26th, merino dress piece; 27th, dress, vest, and trousers; 29th, bedgown, ring, and sundries, remnant flannel and 2 pieces; 30th, tablecloth, petticoat, and brooch, gold albert.
Also a number of pledges of 5s. and under.

Clearing-out Sale.

To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT have been instructed to sell, on premises adjoining the Railway Bridge, George-street, on SATURDAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Furniture, tools, holloware, wire and other nails, scales and weights, show glasses, spring-carts and harness, fruit barrow, and general assortment of goods too numerous to mention.
No reserve. Terms cash.

Under Distraint for Rent.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the tenant, by consent, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, No. 8, Goulburn-street West,
Household furniture, kitchen utensils, and effects.

In the Insolvent Estate of Jeremiah Mortimer.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, at No. 6, New Market, George-street,
The official assignee's right, title, and interest in the goodwill and fixtures of a poulterer's shop.

Unredeemed Pledges.

THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Jewellery, clothing
Revolvers, 2 cameras, and
Sundries.
Terms, cash.

Horses, Dogcart and Harness, Saddles
Milch Cow, Chaffcutting-machine, Stable and Garden Implements, Poultry, Pigs, &c.; also,
Surplus Household Furniture, Sundries, &c.

Day of Sale, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 20th October.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from James Morey, Esq. (who is removing into Sydney), to sell by public auction, at his residence, Coogee, near the Picnic Hotel, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 20th October, at half past 3 o'clock prompt,
PROTECTRESS, a chesnut mare, by the thoroughbred horse Protector, out of a celebrated Tasmanian mare, 4 years old, stands 16 hands, broken to saddle
Black mare, 6 years
Boy's pony
Dogcart and harness, nearly new
Saddle and bridle
Milch cow, in full milk
Chaffcutting-machine, nearly new, by Richmond and Chandler
Stable implements
Garden tools
Boat swing
Also,
About 50 laying hens
Geese, pigs, &c.
After which,
Surplus household furniture
Sundries, &c.
Terms, cash.
Omnibuses leave Wynyard square at 2 o'clock.

Printed Foulard Delaines.

THIS DAY, 19th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
1 case printed foulard delaines.
Terms at sale.

Summer Drapery, Dress Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.
Just landed,
Ex Strathdon and Strathnaver.

THIS DAY, 19th,
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several consignments summer drapery, dress goods, clothing, &c., &c.
Fancy prints
Mohairs
Stays
Grey calicos
Longcloths
Shirtings
Flannels
Cambric handkerchiefs
Cotton hose
Rough hollands
Parachutes
Sun shades
Silk umbrellas
Fancy tweed trousers
Black alpaca sacs
Tweed trousers
Crimean shirts
Swansland's ditto
Byzantine ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Mole trousers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Sugar.
452 Small Mats.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
452 small mats sugar.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 19th instant.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
Fancy Biscuits
Bulk Vinegar
Whiting, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several parcels of the above.
Terms at sale.

Wotherspoon's Confectionery.
7 Cases.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Teftcombs, Rowell, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Confectioners
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
C in diamond, W and S outside,
Nos. 806, 811, 831, 833, 834, 836, 839—7 cases Wotherspoon's assorted confectionery.
Terms, cash.

Muntz Metal.

7 Cases.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Toftcombs, Russell, master, from London.
Damaged by Sea Water.

To Shipbuilders
To Shipowners, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

CP&Co.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
No. 102—1 case, 117 sheets, 16 oz. Muntz metal.	6	0	3½
104—1 ditto, 117 ditto, 16 oz. ditto	5	0	3
114—1 ditto, 92 ditto, 20 oz. ditto	5	0	0½
119—1 ditto, 93 ditto, 20 oz. ditto	5	0	3
124—1 ditto, 85 ditto, 22 oz. ditto	5	0	0½
125—1 ditto, 86 ditto, 22 oz. ditto	5	0	0½
136—1 ditto, 74 ditto, 26 oz. ditto	5	0	3½

7 cases.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

MR. M. MOLONY has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets (middle floor), at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 packages boots and shoes.
Without reserve. Terms at sale.
Also, calf, kip, and sole leather.

To Grindery Men, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and others.

Men's B. S. Uppers.

MR. M. MOLONY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Australian Auction Mart (middle floor), Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2 cases men's B.S. uppers, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash—Without reserve.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Toftcombs, Russell, master, from London.

To Stationers, Booksellers, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, Friday, October 19th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
M&S 4134—One case, containing
2 gross flush books
7 gross blotters
18 6, 7, and 8-quire ledgers, ex. bound grained basil.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Friday, October 19th.

To Stationers, Fancy Dealers, Jewellers, &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of
Photographic albums
Ladies' satchels and bags
Portemonnaies, inkstands
Cigar cases, purses
Playing cards, concertinas
Jewellery, fancy brooches
Back combs, back combs
Cutlery, watches, &c., &c.
No reserve.—Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock.

Highly attractive Unreserved Sale of
5 Cases very Handsome Fire Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c.
From the well-known Manufacturers Messrs. G. and J. Hattersley, Sheffield.
All of the latest and most approved patterns, consisting of
Bright Ormolu Fenders, plain and twisted bar, 4 x 9
Ditto Ditto, ormolu feet, ditto
Ditto Ditto, 4 x 8 and 4 x 6
Bright Ormolu Grates, cast bars, in sets, 38 x 38
Ash Pans, steel front bars to suit
Bright Ormolu Registered Grates, 1½ inch moulding, ormolu, twist, 36 x 38
Patent Radiating, to suit ormolu twisting bead
A large Assortment of bright Steel and other Fire Irons
Ditto Pokeretts
Pairs Scissors Bow Coal Vase Tongs
Berlin Black Fenders, plain and twisted bar, 4 x 6
Dozens bottles Berlin Black, &c., &c.

Important to
Ironmongers, Builders, Contractors, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock, viz.,
Ex Toftcombs,
5 cases fire grates, fenders, and fire irons, as above.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale

On FRIDAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Saddlers, Ironmongers, Gunsmiths, Dealers, and others.

30 Packages Ironmongery.
Platedware, Double-barrel Guns, &c.,
Viz.—
Double-barrel Guns
Table Spoons and Forks } Best Electro-plated or German Silver, Fiddle Pattern
Dessert ditto
Tea ditto
Nickel Silver ditto
Blue Gauze Dish Covers, 10 to 24 inch
Metal Teapots, Jack Chains
London Glue, Hinges 10 to 18 inch
Saddlers' Punches, No. 1 to 12
Pincers, Round Knives
Pliers, Screw-drivers
Padlocks, Curry Combs
3 Casks London Glue, &c.
Without the slightest reserve.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock, viz.
30 packages ironmongery
Platedware, guns, &c.
As above.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, October 22nd, at 11 o'clock

9 Cases Drab Shell Hats
5 Cases Fancy Straw ditto.

For Unreserved Sale.

Important to Hatters, Outfitters, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions from the consignee to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY next, October 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
9 cases drab shell hats
5 ditto fancy straw ditto.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, October 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

On the premises of Mr. E. Ramsay, Grocer, Balmain.

Stock in Trade of Groceries
Household Furniture
Horse and Cart and
Sundries.

By order of the Trustees.
To Grocers, Dealers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions from the Trustees in the estate of Mr. E. Ramsay, Grocer, Balmain, to sell by public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY next, October 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock in trade of
Groceries
Household furniture
Horse and cart and
Sundries.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock.

At Wynne's Stores, New Pitt-street.

To Marble Masons, Architects, and Gentlemen Building,
Large Assortment of Marble Chimney Pieces.

Just landed, ex Strathdon, from London.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Wynne's Stores, New Pitt-street, THIS DAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock,
A splendid assortment of marble mantelpieces.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view.

LOAF SUGAR.

Important Sale by Auction,
FRIDAY MORNING,
At the Macquarie Bond.
162 Casks Loaf and Crushed Loaf Sugar.

To Cordial Manufacturers, Confectioners, Grocers, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at the Macquarie Bond, THIS DAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock,
100 barrels, each about 2 cwt., loaf sugar (small loaves)
47 casks, each about 5 cwt., ditto
15 ditto, each about 5 cwt., finest crushed loaf.
The particular attention of ginger beer and cordial manufacturers is directed to the above sale, which will afford them an excellent opportunity of purchasing a stock for the approaching season.
Terms at sale.

CASE BRANDY.

Auction Sale at the Macquarie Bond.

THIS DAY.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at the Macquarie Bond, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
300 cases brandy.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores, Groceries
Mauritius Sugars, Teas, &c., &c.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 22nd October.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 22nd October, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of the above goods.
Full particulars will be duly advertised.
Terms at sale.

TOBACCO.

Auction Sale
THIS DAY,
At the Macquarie Bond, Circular Quay.

4 Half-tierces Carrier Dove Negrohead
10 Half-tierces Negrohead
7 Boxes Cavendish 10's.

To Tobacconists, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Macquarie Bond, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 half-tierces Carrier Dove negrohead tobacco
10 half-tierces negrohead
7 boxes cavendish, 10's.
Terms at sale.

CALIFORNIAN PRODUCE.

The Cargo of the Panama.
FLOUR, WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, SALMON.

For Absolute Sale by Auction,
At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets,
On THURSDAY, 25th October.
13,000 Quarter-sacks Golden Gate Flour
7,473 Sacks Wheat
530 ditto Oats
50 Barrels Salmon.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
To Speculators, Millers, Bakers, Contractors, Corn Dealers, Country Buyers, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 25th October, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of the Panama, just arrived from San Francisco, as follows:—

FLOUR.
Golden Gate Mills, 13,000 quarter-sacks superfine flour
WHEAT.
BM—4361 sacks finest Californian wheat
MN—1245 ditto ditto ditto
WJ—1867 ditto ditto ditto.
OATS.
B&C—530 sacks oats.
SALMON.
JE&Co.—50 barrels extra salmon.

The whole of the cargo will positively be sold to the highest bidders. Samples will be landed as soon as possible, and may be seen at the Sale Rooms. The cargo was selected by one of the first firms in California, and attention is particularly directed to the flour, the whole of which is in quarter-sacks, and from the celebrated "Golden Gate" Mills.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, October 20th, at half-past 10 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Librarians and others.

Large and Valuable Library.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Mr. J. Caldwell to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
The whole of his valuable library of historical, theological, and other works.
Terms, cash.
On view this day.

On SATURDAY, October 20th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers
And others.

The Furniture of an Eight-roomed House.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, October 20th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture
Terms, cash.
On view this day.

Preliminary Notice.

At Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street.
On an early day.

Great Clearance Sale of
Carriages
Buggies
Dogcarts
Waggonettes
Sociables
Barouches
Hooded Phaetons
Spring-carts
American Waggons, &c.

In consequence of great alterations in the premises.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Robertson to sell by auction, at the Manufactory, Pitt-street South, on an early day,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Friday, 19th October, 1866.

Electro-plated Ware
Ivory Table Cutlery.

To Silversmiths, Furnishing Ironmongers, Cutlers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
Ex Strathdon,
Spoons, forks, soup ladles, &c., double threaded and beaded pattern
Sauce, toddy, and soup ladles ditto
Gravy and dessert spoons
Bread knives, table and dessert knives
Sets of cutlery, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 19th October, 1866.

Bottled Porter.

With all faults.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
25 packages (more or less) Byass's bottled porter, as it is.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 19th October, 1866.

Damaged Corn Sacks, Woolpacks, and Hair Oil.

To Cornfactors, Merchants, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Toftcombs, — Russell, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
R T.O.—8 bales cornsacks, 2½ lbs., each 300
2 bales woolpacks, 10½ lbs., each 50
D in diamond—12 boxes hair oil, ½ pints, each 6 dozen.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 19th October, 1866.

Bottled Porter
Twine
Corks
Blasting Powder.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
The above goods.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 19th October, 1866.

DAMAGED WOOLPACKS and MUSTARDS.

To Grocers, Wool Exporters, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Earl Dalhousie, Campbell, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water,
U. E. D.—6 bales woolpacks, 10½ lbs., each 50
U. R. I.—29 cases mustard, 1 lb., each 4 dozen
8 ditto ditto, ½ lb., each 6 dozen.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY 19th October.

G R E A T S A L E.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY FREEHOLDS,

at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

BURWOOD.—570 acre-grant, known as Redmire, near the Railway Station.

COBBITY.—Three noted farms on the Nepean River, occupied by Messrs. Clissold, Skinner, and Brooks.

KURRAJONG.—The celebrated Belmont Estate, 1848 acres, with improvements, on the Hawkesbury River, at North Richmond, about four miles from the Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19th.

KURRAJONG,
NORTH RICHMOND,
HAWKESBURY RIVER.

BELMONT.

THIS VALUABLE and ROMANTICALLY SITUATED AGRICULTURAL and GRAZING ESTATE comprises 1848 ACRES, on the NORTH BANK of the HAWKESBURY RIVER, extending from thence to Redbank Creek.
About 700 acres are enclosed and subdivided into paddocks, a considerable portion of which has been in cultivation, a large block consisting of the rich Hawkesbury bottom land for which the district is so famous.
The House, Stables, Barn, and other buildings are on the elevated land overlooking the river. These premises, which are extensive, are at present out of repair, having been let on a long lease which has just expired.
There is an Orchard and Garden adjoining the house, and one of some extent nearer the river. These are stocked with some fine full bearing orange and other fruit trees.
BELMONT is distant about 4 miles by a good road from the
RICHMOND RAILWAY STATION,
and is only a short distance from Mr. BOWEN'S, at North Kurrajong. It is surrounded by the superior properties of Messrs. Wilder, Woods, Carver, Hanson, and others, all in a high state of cultivation.
It would not be possible in an advertisement to do justice to the EXTREME BEAUTY OF THE POSITION of this estate. It occupies without exception THE CHOICEST SITE in the centre of the most delightful district in New South Wales.
THE SCENERY is as boundless as it is lovely. It extends on one side over the whole of the celebrated KURRAJONG HILLS and the entrance to the VALLEY OF THE GROSE, and on the other the eye is attracted by the RICH, BEAUTIFUL FARMS and HOMESTEADS on the BANKS of the HAWKESBURY, which river, winding through highly tilled lands and magnificent orchards, forms an important and CHARMING FEATURE IN THE LANDSCAPE.
The Estate is in the market for POSITIVE SALE on the above date, and an inspection prior to its disposal is earnestly requested, as it will be found to possess every requisite for a FIRST-CLASS FARM or a gentleman's COUNTRY HOMESTEAD, conveniently situated in a delightful healthy locality HALF AN HOUR'S DRIVE from a RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock,
The BELMONT ESTATE,
HAWKESBURY RIVER,
NORTH RICHMOND.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms liberal at sale.

By order of the Representatives of the Residuary Estate of the late Samuel Terry, Esq.

IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE.

FRIDAY, 19th October.

VALUABLE SUBURBAN and COUNTRY ESTATES.
REDMIRE,
a celebrated SUBURBAN ESTATE, containing by GRANT 570 ACRES, near the BURWOOD AND HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATIONS, the northern boundary being WITHIN HALF A MILE distant from both, and extending from thence to the Cook's River, the southern boundary. The Liverpool Road, to which Redmire has a very large frontage, intersects it.

COBBITY, NEPEAN RIVER.

THREE WELL-KNOWN VALUABLE FARMS, fronting the Nepean River, occupied by Messrs. BROOKS, SKINNER, and CLISSOLD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RESIDUARY ESTATE OF THE LATE SAMUEL TERRY, ESQ., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock,

LOT 1.—THE REDMIRE ESTATE, BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION, 570 ACRES, by grant, lying and situate in the district of Liberty Plains, bounded on the east by Faithful's and Rowley's farms, bearing north on the north by 44 chains of Ross's line; bearing west 33 degrees south on the west by a south line of 109 chains to Cook's River, and on the south by Cook's River, the said 570 acres to be known by the name of Wiltshire's Farm.
*** The instructions of the parties interested in the RESIDUARY ESTATE of the late Mr. TERRY are POSITIVELY to SELL, IN ONE LOT, this EXTREMELY VALUABLE SUBURBAN ESTATE, that accounts may be closed without delay.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for SPECULATIVE PURCHASE is thus afforded to CAPITALISTS, as the property occupies a very favourable position for subdivision.
A large portion is within HALF-A-MILE of the BURWOOD and HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATIONS. There is extensive frontage to BOTH SIDES OF THE LIVERPOOL ROAD, and the land is unbroken, and of that GENTLE UNDULATING CHARACTER which is so much sought after for VILLA SITES, and GARDEN or ORCHARD CULTIVATION.
The southern portion of Redmire extends from the Liverpool Road to Cook's River, which is here a BEAUTIFUL FRESH WATER STREAM. It has also a large frontage to the PUNCH BOWL ROAD, opposite the estate of R. WYNNE, Esq., and the VILLAGE of ENFIELD, with its PRETTY RUSTIC CHURCH, SCHOOLHOUSE, and PARSONAGE. Altogether the property occupies a DELIGHTFUL and REMARKABLY CONVENIENT POSITION, and would meet with READY SALE AS A SUBDIVISION into five or ten acre lots.
One valuable feature of the Estate is the LARGE QUANTITY OF GROWING TIMBER on the land, which has been CAREFULLY PRESERVED, and would now realise, from its proximity to the city, A CONSIDERABLE SUM PER ACRE.
The whole is enclosed, and there is a small Cottage with garden, fronting the Liverpool Road, occupied by the man in charge.

COBBITY FARMS.
LOT 2.—Purcell's 600-acre grant, on the Nepean River, occupied by Mr. Skinner, at a rental of £70 per annum. About 100 acres are cleared, and there is a small farmhouse and other premises thereon. This property adjoins Mr. Seton's celebrated dairy station.
LOT 3.—PIPER'S and WALKER'S grants, 175 acres, bounded by the road leading from Cobbity road to Brownlow Hill Estate, from which property it is divided by the Nepean River. This is a superior and very beautifully situated farm, nearly all cleared and divided into paddocks. It is occupied by Mr. Brooks at a rental of £30 per annum.
LOT 4.—Hawkins' 30-acre grant, and a grant of 25 acres, adjoining, on the Cobbity Road, and extending to the Nepean River. This farm is occupied by Mr. Clissold at a rental of £15 per annum.

All information as to title, &c., may be obtained from the solicitors of the estate, Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Hunter-street.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Queensland, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, bearing date the fourth (4th) day of July, 1866, in a Cause wherein JOHN FRANKLIN M'MULLEN, as Inspector of the Union Bank of Australia, is plaintiff, and JOSHUA PETER BELL and others are defendants, and with the approbation of the Primary Judge in Equity,
Mr. ROBERT KELLETT,
the person approved by the said Primary Judge, will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Brisbane, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,
The following first-class pastoral property, viz.:—
CUMKILLENBAR STATION, DARLING DOWN DISTRICT,
together with about 37,000 sheep, horses, stores, implements, &c., &c.
The above first-class sheep station property, consists of about 106,000 acres, of which 1797 are purchased, and the following sheep, &c.

Weaners	..	7615	Stud flock	..	1260
Ewes and hoggetts		3555	Wedders, 2 years old		4686
2 years old	..	3167	Ditto, 3 years old	..	2497
3 years old	..	3181	Ditto, 4 years old	..	4816
4 years old	..	2190	Aged	..	2288
Aged	..	2285	Rams	..	1011

Total, more or less. 37,000

The country is well grassed, herbed, and watered by the North Branch of Myall Creek and several dams, reservoirs, and wells, constructed at a large outlay, where the natural water supply was insufficient.
The improvements are new and substantial, consisting of a large woolshed, head station house, stores, cottages, &c., Paddock and drafting and killing yards, and all other convenience pertaining to a really first-class station. The station is well supplied with horses, drays, and every essential for working a first-class station.
The capabilities of the station are estimated at 70,000 sheep, and under fencing would in all probability carry twice that number.
To further particulars, and as to terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, at his Rooms, or to Messrs. Roberts and Hart, Messrs. Keane and Fowles, Queen-street, Brisbane; or to Mr. J. M. Thompson, Ipswich.
REYNOLDS BELL, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

FROM AND AFTER 1ST SEPTEMBER.

DOWN TRAINS.

Line	Stations	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. noon	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	12. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Great Southern Line	Sydney	6 45	8 40	9 0	10 15	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	6 30	7 30	11 30	1 30	9 0	2 15	5 0
	Newtown	6 52	8 46	...	10 21	12 6	2 6	4 36	...	5 36	6 36	7 36	11 40	•	9 7	2 21	5 7
	Petersham	...	8 51	...	10 24	12 10	2 10	4 41	...	5 40	6 40	7 40	11 45	•	9 13	2 26	5 12
	Ashfield	7 2	8 57	...	10 30	12 16	2 16	4 47	...	5 46	6 46	7 46	11 53	•	9 19	2 31	5 19
	Burwood	7 9	9 6	9 17	10 36	12 21	2 23	4 53	5 20	5 52	6 53	7 52	a.m. 12 0	•	9 25	2 35	5 25
	Homebush	...	9 7	•	10 40	12 25	2 27	4 55	•	5 54	6 57	7 54	12 5	...	9 28	2 40	5 28
	Haslem Creek	...	...	...	10 48	...	2 34	...	5 30	...	7 4	8 4	...	...	9 35	2 47	5 36
	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	7 30	...	9 40	10 55	...	2 41	...	5 45	...	7 11	8 11	12 30	2 3	9 50	2 55	5 50
Great Western Line	Parramatta	7 35	...	9 47	11 0	...	2 45	...	5 52	...	7 15	8 15	12 40	2 13	10 0	3 0	6 0
	Blacktown	...	...	10 5	...	...	...	...	6 10	...	...	...	1 11	2 38	10 25	...	6 25
	Rooty Hill	...	...	10 14	...	...	...	...	6 19	...	...	...	1 30	2 45	10 34	...	6 34
	South Creek	...	...	10 27	...	...	...	...	6 32	...	...	...	1 50	2 55	10 45	...	6 45
	Penrith	...	...	10 37	...	...	...	...	6 42	...	...	...	2 6	3 5	10 55	...	6 55
Richmond Line	Blacktown .... Departure	...	...	10 5	...	...	...	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	2 30	10 22	...	6 22
	Riverstone	...	...	10 37	...	...	...	...	6 42	...	...	...	...	3 10	10 54	...	6 54
	Mulgrave	...	...	10 58	...	...	...	...	7 3	...	...	...	...	3 25	11 15	...	7 15
	Windsor	...	...	11 9	...	...	...	...	7 14	...	...	...	...	3 33	11 26	...	7 26
	Richmond	...	...	11 25	...	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	3 45	11 42	...	7 42
Great Southern Line	Fairfield	7 53	...	9 51	...	...	...	...	5 56	...	...	...	...	2 14	10 3	...	6 3
	Liverpool	8 15	...	10 4	...	...	...	...	6 9	...	...	...	...	2 26	10 16	...	6 16
	Campbelltown	8 53	...	10 34	...	...	...	...	6 33	...	...	...	...	2 55	10 46	...	6 46
	Menangle	9 15	...	10 51	...	...	...	...	6 56	...	...	...	...	3 11	11 2	...	7 2
	Picton	9 55	...	11 20	...	...	...	...	7 26	...	...	...	...	3 40	11 31	...	7 31

Saturday Train (additional).

This train will stop at stations marked thus • to pick up passengers for stations beyond Parramatta.

UP TRAINS.

Line	Stations	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. a.m.	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Great Southern Line	Picton	2 0	...	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	12 15	7 55	4 0	...
	Menangle	2 36	...	7 37	...	...	...	...	...	4 28	...	...	12 45	8 25	4 28	...
	Campbelltown	3 5	...	7 55	...	...	...	...	...	4 45	...	...	1 5	8 45	4 45	...
	Liverpool	3 56	...	8 28	...	...	...	...	...	5 13	...	...	1 34	9 11	5 13	...
	Fairfield	4 18	...	8 32	...	...	...	...	...	5 23	...	...	1 43	9 23	5 23	...
Richmond Line	Richmond	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 45	...	...	12 0	7 45	3 45	...
	Windsor	...	...	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	12 15	8 0	4 0	...
	Mulgrave	...	...	7 25	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	...	...	12 25	8 10	4 10	...
	Riverstone	...	...	7 46	...	...	...	...	...	4 31	...	...	12 46	8 31	4 31	...
	Blacktown .... Arrival	...	...	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	5 3	...	...	1 20	9 0	5 3	...
Great Western Line	Penrith	3 0	...	7 45	...	...	...	...	...	4 35	...	...	12 55	8 35	4 35	...
	South Creek	3 25	...	7 56	...	...	...	...	...	4 48	...	...	1 8	8 48	4 48	...
	Rooty Hill	3 42	...	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	4 57	...	...	1 18	...	4 57	...
	Blacktown	4 0	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	...	...	1 26	9 6	5 6	...
	Parramatta	4 25	7 55	8 35	...	11 15	...	3 0	...	5 28	...	7 40	1 46	9 27	5 27	...
Great Southern Line	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	4 50	8 0	8 46	...	11 21	...	3 5	...	5 36	...	7 45	1 58	9 27	5 36	5 45
	Haslem Creek	...	8 6	•	...	11 27	...	3 13	...	•	...	7 53	...	9 46	...	5 55
	Homebush	...	8 14	9 5	9 10	11 35	12 50	3 22	5 0	5 55	6 0	8 0	...	9 54	...	6 2
	Burwood	...	8 19	...	9 13	11 39	12 52	3 26	5 4	...	6 4	8 4	2 13	9 59	...	6 7
	Ashfield	...	8 25	...	9 18	11 45	1 0	3 32	5 8	...	6 8	8 8	2 18	10 5	...	6 13
	Petersham	...	8 31	...	9 23	11 51	1 6	3 38	5 13	...	6 13	8 13	2 25	10 11	...	6 19
	Newtown	...	8 35	...	9 27	11 55	1 9	3 41	5 17	...	6 17	8 17	2 30	10 15	...	6 24
	Sydney	5 40	8 45	9 35	9 35	12 5	1 15	3 47	5 25	6 12	6 25	8 25	2 36	10 26	6 5	6 34

Saturday Train (additional).

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 9 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rooty Hill by signal only, and trains marked • will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 12 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

Stations.	Passengers. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Goods. a.m.	Sunday passenger a.m.	p.m.
Trains leave—						
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ...... Arr.	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ...... Dep.	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
*Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
*Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ...... Arr.	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland .... Dep.	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 10	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland Arr.	8 25	....	12 47	....	2 33	4 30	....
West Maitland	....	8 35	....	12 47	2 40	....	4 30
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 35	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 45
Morpeth ...... Arr.	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave—	Goods. a.m.	p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	11 10	5 5	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 40
East Maitland	11 25	5 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland ...... Arr.	11 42	....	8 25	....	4 30	....
West Maitland	....	5 5	....	8 35	....	4 40
East Maitland	11 30	5 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 55
Morpeth ...... Arr.	11 40	5 30	8 25	9 0	4 30	5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

☞ Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of JOHN and HANNAH MOON are invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased Daughter, HANNAH; to leave her late residence at Bedlam Road, Ryde, at 11 o'clock a.m., on THIS DAY, 19th October. JAMES GORDON, Undertaker.

DOOR MATS of any pattern, and Matting of any width, with or without coloured borders, and made of the best coir fibre, may be had at Darlinghurst gaol. The mats in quantities not less than 56 lbs. weight, and [illegible] matting in rolls of 30 yards.

An allowance will be made to the trade, and price lists forwarded on application.

Sydney, 15th October, 1866.

The Treasury, Queensland, 4th October, 1866.

QUEENSLAND TREASURY BILLS.—In conformity with the provisions of the Additional Treasury Bills Act, 30th Victoria, No. 10, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that Sealed TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of November next, from persons desirous of purchasing any portion of QUEENSLAND TREASURY BILLS which it is proposed now to issue to the extent of £50,000 (fifty thousand pounds), being the first instalment of the entire sum of £300,000 (three hundred thousand pounds), authorised to be raised by the above recited Act.

These Bills are secured upon the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony, and are for the sum of £100 (one hundred pounds) each, and bear interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 1st proximo. The principal sum is payable on the 31st December, 1870, and interest is payable half yearly, on the 1st January and 1st July respectively. Principal and interest are payable in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, or Brisbane, at the option of the holder.

The Treasury Bills are transferable by delivery. The amount tendered, if accepted must be paid in cash at the Treasury, Brisbane. Ten (10) per cent. within one week from the notification of acceptance of the Tender, and the balance on or before the 15th (fifteenth) day of November, 1866.

By his Excellency's command,
J. D. M'LEAN.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED, for the information of Contractors, that extensive Works in connexion with the Water Supply of the Colony of Victoria will be LET by CONTRACT within the next few months.
JOHN MACGREGOR, Minister of Mines.
Victoria Water Supply, 125, Lonsdale-street West, Melbourne, 18th October, 1866.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.

FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES granted covering losses caused by lightning and explosion of gas.

LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES subject to liberal policy conditions. Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
16, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—
Lessee..............Mr. R. Tolano.
This present evening, FRIDAY, October 19th, positively the last night of
Mr. W. O'NEILL,
the great Irish Comedian,
in his superb delineation of Brien, in the favourite Hibernian drama entitled
TEMPTATION,
or the Irish Emigrant.
Brien, with song ....Mr. W. O'Neill.
Supported by the great Australian Star Company.
Concluding with (for the last time) the splendid burlesque of
DIDO.
Dido ....Mr. Charles Young
Æneas ....Miss Harriett Gordon.
Upper circle .... One shilling.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Grand Complimentary BENEFIT to J. COLLINS, TUESDAY, Oct. 30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Rehearsal for the Benefit of Miss JOEY YOUNG, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—
THIS and every EVENING,
MAXWELL BROWN'S
LEVEES FANTASTIQUES.
Juvenile Levees, SATURDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Schools and families half-price.
Tickets at Messrs. Anderson and Son's.
Sphinx Benefit shortly.
Prepare your conundrums.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.
1st Eleven v. Warwicks, in DOMAIN, on SATURDAY, at 1.15 p.m.—Blair, E. B. Docker, D. Pickson, Foulis, Gilbert, G. H. Gordon, H. H. Gordon, Lawrence, Morris, Stack, and Thompson; emergency, R. Waddy.

2nd Eleven v. 2nd Warwicks, on TOXTETH GROUND.—Anderson, Aldis, Coates, W. I. Docker, W. Goddard, E. Ireton, G. Iceton, Sinclair, R. Sly, Vivian, and P. Waddy; emergencies, Mitchell and Love.

3rd Eleven v. 2nd University (continued), on ALBERT GROUND.—W. Adams, W. Brown, Bundock, J. Curtis, A. R. Docker, E. Goddard, R. Gordon, Harris, Sachs, Stublins, and Tucker; emergencies, H. Jones and G. Sly.

To meet at M'MAHON'S, at 1.15 sharp.
N.B.—TO BADGEHOLDERS.—The Club BADGES are only to be worn during the cricket season, immediately after their receipt.
JOHN J. CALVERT, Hon. Secretary A. C. C.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.
1st Eleven v. Albert 1st, to meet in DOMAIN, at half-past 1.—Caffyn, Gregory, A. Parker, Oatley, J. Kellick, C. Kellick, Payne, Tait, Coulter, Meares, Garvan; 12th, H. Fleming.
2nd Eleven v. Albert 2nd, to meet at "Jacobs's," at quarter-past 1.—Allan, Cowlishaw, Clark, Bucknell, Turner, Martyn, E. Fleming, W. Lewis, S. Freeman, Pratt, Bedford; and W. Goddard.
W. CLARK, Hon. Secretary.

NATIONAL v. NEWTOWN.—The following gentlemen are requested to MEET, at M'Mahon's, at 1 o'clock sharp, on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, viz.:—
Aylward, Clark, Cosstick, D. Gregory, Hewitt, Howell, C. Jones, T. Lewis, Newcombe, Park, Sheridan.
C. N. J. OLIVER, Hon. Secretary.

NEWTOWN CRICKET CLUB.—National v. Newtown.—The following Eleven please attend on Newtown Ground, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 2 p.m.:—Messrs. Crane, S. Jones, Copp, N. Dawes, Toogood, Murray, Fowler, C. Jones, R. Rogers, F. Johnson, and Day. Emergencies—J. Davis and Goodin.
T. J. DAY, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.—The *Café de Paris*, King-street, having changed hands, the present proprietor begs to inform the public that he has made great alterations in the conducting of the establishment, and a first-class DINNER will be given in future, at 1s. per head. The wines and spirits will be found of a superior quality, and at moderate prices. Billiard room attached.

DAY and MARTIN'S Real JAPAN BLACKING, 96, High Holborn, London.—For affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled. Sold by all first-class houses in India and the colonies.
In bottles and tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.
Caution.—D. and M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their manufacture and labels.
⁂ Orders through mercantile houses.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—The undersigned, having reduced their prices for Iron Castings, are now prepared to supply Cast Iron Columns, Girders, and other plain Castings, at 14s per cwt. Also Pilasters, Balcony Railings, and Gates, at considerably reduced prices, having lately received from England a number of new patterns.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.
The highest cash price given for old Cast Iron, Pewter, Copper, and Brass.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents for all classes of Goods from Great Britain on moderate terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 36, Hunter-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN O[illegible]NTMENT. A new discovery! Secured [illegible] letters patent. GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS QUALITIES, relieves pain miraculously, and a certain cure for burns, chafing, sunburns, chapped hands and lips, ulcers, excoriations, cuts, poisonous wounds, tumours, inward piles, insect bites, and all external sores.
For sore eyes, a splendid remedy, and acts as a beautiful cosmetic for clea[illegible]ing the complexion.
No famil[illegible] or establishments either in town or country should [illegible] without it.
None is genuine unless stamped with the patentee's stamp in blue ink across the label.
To be obtained of the principal chemists, genuine and stamped.
In Pots at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d.,
at CHARLES HARPUR'S, Chemist and Druggist,
51, King-street West,
Sole Agent for Patentee.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—These medicines constitute the golden remedy, equally adapted for childhood, youth, manhood, and old age. They cure fever, neuralgia, flushes, palpitations, chest complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, erysipelas, and paralysis. Sold at 244, Strand, London; and all druggists.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF SUMMER NOVELTIES.
THOMPSON and GILES respectfully direct the attention of ladies and visitors to the metropolis that they are now exhibiting, in the various departments of their spacious Establishment,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES,
shipped direct to them from their European agents, and embracing
ALL THE MOST ELEGANT FASHIONS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
An inspection of the above is respectfully solicited.
The arrangements of the Departments being now complete, visitors will immediately recognise facilities in making their purchases which no other house in the colony possesses.
Special attention is directed to the
NEW MANTLES and JACKETS,
selected by our Mr. Little, who for many years superintended this branch of the business, and whose experience and good taste are a sufficient guarantee that none but
SUPERIOR GOODS,
and of
THE HIGHEST STYLE,
will be submitted to our customers.
The BLACK SILK JACKETS and MANTLES are manufactured from
The very best makes in
Armozines
Gros Grains
Epinglé Rayés
Ottomans
Gros Royals and
Ribbed Silks.
They can be strongly recommended as being superior in shade and durability to any thing
OFFERED IN SYDNEY THIS SEASON.
Jackets, in tight, semi-tight, and loose shapes
Circular and full-sized mantles, in various designs
Mantles and jackets for mourning
Ditto ditto, in light textures
Zouave and Empress jackets, for the house, in an infinite variety of styles and appointments
White llama and lustre circulars and bournous, from 13s 9d
Ditto ditto ditto, trimmed lace
Steel and grey Popeline jackets, for promenade (very pretty)
Maids' and children's jackets, in all materials.
BLACK LACE MANTLES, in
Fuchsia
Chantilly
Sardinian
Spanish
And French.
White and coloured lace mantles
(introduced by the Princess of Wales)
suitable for special occasions, and very recherché
Printed llama and striped alpaca mantles
A collection of mantles, suitable for
Picnics
The Seaside
Excursions, &c.,
in washing materials
Grenadine and Scotch Barege mantles.
The above goods being of an unusually
CHOICE DESCRIPTION,
the proprietors of DENISON HOUSE would confidently recommend ladies to avail themselves of an early inspection.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Importers.

NEW DESIGNS IN FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS for 1866.
THOMPSON and GILES invite the Ladies of Sydney to inspect their latest novelties in
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS
Organdies
Fancy Checks
Spots and Stripes
selected very early in the season, and
EMBRACING ALL THE BEST DESIGNS FROM PARIS AND LONDON.
The MUSLIN ROBES are very chaste and beautiful in colourings.
PIQUES
PERCALE RAYES
ROUIX
CHAIN CORDS
BRILLIANTES
CAMBRICS
JACCONOTS, &c.
from the eminent Manufacturers and Printers,
Gros, Roman, Marozeau, and Co., Wesserburg, Haut Rhin
Koechlin Frères, Paris
Dognin and Co., Paris.
The elegancies in the above Goods are worthy of immediate attention and inspection.
THOMSON and GILES,
Importers direct from the Manufacturers.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
The
ENTIRE STOCK OF DRAPERY
of
JOHN SKINNER,
Australia House, 404, George-street,
opposite Telegraph Office,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE
that occurred on the morning of the 15th ultimo,
WILL BE SOLD RETAIL,
and quite regardless of the cost, the object being to effect a speedy clearance of the whole stock.
THE SALE
will commence THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, and, to prevent confusion, a limited number of customers only will be admitted at one time.
Sale to commence each day at 10, close at 6.
Australia House, 404, George-street.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY DAMAGED
by
FIRE AND WATER,
COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY DAMAGED
by
FIRE AND WATER,
COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY DAMAGED
by
FIRE AND WATER,
COMMENCES THIS MORNING,
at
SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT, REGARDLESS OF THE COST,
at
SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT, REGARDLESS OF THE COST,
at
SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

AT THE GREAT FIRE SALE
THIS MORNING will be offered
3000 YARDS SILK STRIPED,
Damaged by Water only, at 3½d per yard, worth 21d.
All New Choice Colours.

DRESSES! DRESSES! DRESSES!
Ladies requiring a New Fashionable Dress, should visit Skinner's, in George-street, all the new choice materials slightly damaged, are being cleared out at
FABULOUS PRICES,
in order to realise for the parties concerned.

CALICOES and SHEETINGS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED by water, a large lot, very stout, at 5d per yard.
HORROCKSES' LONGCLOTHS are now being sold at SKINNER'S at 6d per yard.
FAMILIES requiring FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, LONGCLOTHS, or any article in Household Drapery, should now lay in a Stock at the
GREAT FIRE SALE,
at SKINNER'S, AUSTRALIA HOUSE, 404, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.

LADIES YOU CAN PURCHASE DRESSES AT SKINNER'S, in all the New and most Fashionable Styles for 6s 9d the full dress (12 yards) that cost 24s.

THIS WEEK
will be offered
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER
at
SKINNER'S GREAT FIRE SALE,
Opposite Telegraph Office, George-street.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU, Brickfield-hill.
!!!CHEAP GOODS!!!
French brilliants, only 10½d, usual price 1s 3d
Norwich striped dress material, 5½d
Fancy double warp mohair, 7½d
Plain lustres, in fashionable shades, 11½d
Crystal silk grenadine, new fabric, 10½d
French llamas, finest quality, 1s 2½d
Elegant mohair mantles, fashionable shapes, 8s 11d
Children's mantles, all sizes, 2s 11d to 7s 6d
Black corded and glace silk mantles, 16s 9d to 38s 6d
Ladies' trimmed straw bonnets, 12s 9d to 17s 6d
Elegant French and English millinery ditto, 15s 6d to 21s
Ladies' and children's mushroom hats, 2s 11d to 4s 6d
Ladies' chemises, Horrockses' calico, 3s 11d to 5s 11d
Ladies' drawers, ditto ditto, 3s 11d to 5s 6d
Embroidered Swiss curtains, 6s 11d pair
Fine mosquito net, 2½ yards wide, 1s per yard
Stout grey calico, 3¾d per yard
Good brown holland, 8¾d ditto
White counterpanes, 5s 11d each
Large size summer quilts, 8s 11d ditto
White table damask, 2 yards wide, 1s 11d per yard
Fine nursery dieper, 3s 11d per piece
Fine black llama shawls, 12s 6d
Black cashmere squares, 8s 6d
French coutille stays, 2s 11d pair
Lined silk parachutes, very cheap, 3s 11d each.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
Brickfield-hill.

JOHN WETHERILL will SHOW THIS WEEK NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, BARGAINS.
The new challi mohair dress, 7s 9d, worth 12s 6d
New colours in silk velvets and terrys, 1s 11½d
New colours in French delaines, 12½d
Embroidered Swiss curtains, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, worth 21s
Organdie checked and striped muslins, 4s 6d
Tamboured muslin, 7s 11d for 10 yards, worth 12s 6d
Swiss muslins, 5s 6d and 6s 9d, worth 8s 6d and 10s 6d
Cotton ticks, 6½d and 7½d, worth 10½d per yard
Gents' marcella vests, 3s 6d, worth 10s 6d
New shapes in tuscan hats, from 2s 11d
Lace falls, from 6½d; chenille nets, from 4½d
Good useful hollands 7½d, usual price 10½d
Good stout gambroons, 12½d, usual price 18d
Stout grey sheeting calico, 1s 3½d, worth 1s 9d
Black alpaca, 7½d, 9½d, usual price 12½d
Hoyle's lilac prints, 7½d and 8½d, worth 10½d.

GENTLEMEN'S Superior White SHIRTS made to order, without extra charge, at SMITH'S Manufactory, 312, George-street, one door south of Hunter-street. ☞ Removed from Park-street.

NEW INVENTION.—Smith's Aptomon Shirts, opening neither at the back nor in front. 312, George-st.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 481, George-street, opposite the Fruit Markets, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

BEAUMONT AND SONS, Painters, Glaziers, Decorators, Contractors, &c., 419, George-street, next to Lassetter's, desire respectfully to advise their friends and the public generally that they are now in possession of greater facilities than ever for undertaking every description of House Painting, Decorating, and General Repairs to premises, their hitherto unsurpassed stock of papers for rooms, ceilings, &c., having lately been largely augmented through Mr. Beaumont, sen.'s purchases whilst in the home countries during the past twelve months.
His great and deserved reputation for taste and workmanship will be found to fully entitle Mr. B. to first rank in his profession.
All the latest designs and styles can now be undertaken by the firm at prices that must hitherto command them to the attention of the public, and place their name first in all the trade for ability and fair dealing.
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Woolpacks, full weight
New Patna rice
Tea, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.
Ex Omer and Julia, Sea Bird, Magnolia, Fromm,
3-bushel bags, candles, twist tobacco
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Bottled fruits, pickles, red herrings, soap
Lobsters, oysters, salad oil, caraway seed
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Claret, hock, champagne, sparkling moselle
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Rum, orange bitters, Dutch liqueurs, curaçoa
Victoria treble stout, White's and Blood's ale
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FRANCK, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-street, opposite Oriental Bank.

JAVA PRODUCE,
comprising
Finest snowdrop crystal sugars
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Finest Penccolen black pepper.
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Wines, spirits, beers, &c., of the best description obtainable.
PEATE and HARCOURT (late Smith, Peate, and Co.), Grocers and Wine Merchants, 258 and 260, George-street.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS ex Florence Bragington, the finest ever imported, 2s 6d per lb., at E. TIGHE'S, 639, George-street, Haymarket; and 60, William-street.

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FINEST PLANTATION COFFEE, of delightful aroma and flavour, at 1s 4d and 1s 6d lb. E. TIGHE.

THE NEW TEAS, at 2s 6d per lb., guaranteed equal, if not superior, to that usually sold at 3s per lb. A trial will prove it.
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SPARKLING SUGARS, New Figs, Epps's Cocoa, Bottled Fruits, Jams, Jellies, and Potted Pastes, in variety.
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XXX. DON'T forget to call at 316, Pitt-street for your Ale and Stout, at 8s dozen.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEEF, cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.
Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

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To Private Families, Storekeepers, and others.
This Company are prepared to sell their Illuminating Kerosene Oil, by the single case, containing TWO TINS of FOUR GALLONS each, or in quantity, at
FOUR SHILLINGS PER GALLON,
on application, either personally or by letter, at the office of the Company, Spring-street.
The quality and colour are guaranteed superior to the best imported, and free from danger.
The Public are particularly requested to notice the Company's brand, a STAR, as an inferior article is being sold as their oil.
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt street.

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A COTTAGE, 3 or 4 rooms, wanted, at the Glebe, freehold. Address, stating price, Cash, HERALD O.

A GOOD DRESS and MANTLE MAKER seeks Employment. 117, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

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A GENTLEMAN who can give security to the amount of £1000, is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Bookkeeper, Collector, Canvasser, &c. Delta, HERALD Office.

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COTTAGE, freehold, wanted, within a mile of the city. Address 28, Bride-street.

COAL.—Small CARGO WANTED, THIS MORNING early. Mr. Collins, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Erskine and Clarence streets.

GROCERS.—Any one having a small established BUSINESS to SELL, cheap, address Shop, HERALD.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, to Purchase a good class PRACTICE. Alpha, HERALD Office.

MEDICAL.—A legally qualified PRACTITIONER of experience wishes to hear of a good opening. Address M. R. C. S., HERALD Office.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a competent ASSISTANT. J. C. C., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, an experienced HAND. John Halbert, King-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a good SALESWOMAN. Apply Staples and Seymour, Alexandra House, Newtown.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Wanted, by a Brickmaker out of work, a JOB at Brickmaking; no objection to country; has eighteen months' character. Address A. B., Post-office, Newtown.

THE PROPRIETOR of an extensive Country Store wishing to reside in Sydney, for the purpose of purchasing and conducting an agency business, is open to receive a PARTNER, to take charge of the country establishment. Thorough business capability and moderate capital necessary. Address T. P. S., HERALD Office.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—A good Workman wants a SITUATION. Address T. L. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Situation as first class COOK in an hotel or club. F. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, single MEN, to make wellington and elastic side boots; good hands. T. Plummer, Waverley.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Barmaid, Housemaid, or Waitress, town or country. N. A., HERALD.

WANTED, a BAKER, single man. Apply J. Watkinson, Balmain.

WANTED, a sharp BOY, of good address. Apply by letter to Hamilton and Co., 78, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAID. Apply Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED, to SELL one dozen contractor's LANTERNS, 5s each. HOULGATE, 254, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Barman, by a steady, respectable young Man. Address Henry, HERALD.

WANTED, to purchase a Saddle HORSE, for the road. Address, with price, &c., L. S., HERALD.

WANTED, two Farming MEN for the Clarence River. Nipper and See, 123, Sussex-street.

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WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Howell, 684, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a BABY to wet-nurse. Apply Mrs. Murray, Newtown, near Railway Bridge.

WANTED, a good PUBLIC-HOUSE; a fair price given. Business, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female COOK. Apply after 9, Mrs. Wells, Wynyard Hotel, Clarence and Erskine sts.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS (Protestant). Apply for address, Mr. Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, a Person to TEACH Alexandra Sewing-machine. Mrs. Barrie, 432, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Housemaid, General Servants, for town and country, for hire, at Mrs. Capps's office.

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WANTED, a SALESWOMAN, for the Show Rooms. George Chisholm and Co.

WANTED, a MAN that can milk, and drive a cart. Apply 109, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 9, Clair Cottage, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at No. 189 (late No. 100), Bourke street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, between 9 and 12. Mrs. T. J. Iredale, 127, Victoria-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, Employment at Dressmaking; has a sewing machine. 98, Elizabeth-st.

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WANTED, a PLASTERER; labour only. Apply early, Mr. Dewbery, South Head Road, Paddington.

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WANTED, an active GIRL. Apply 99, Crown-street, near William-street.

WANTED, 10 QUARRYMEN and a Blacksmith, for Maitland. Apply T. Alston, builder, Paddington.

WANTED, to SELL a very handsome Saddle and Harness HORSE, any trial. Corner Goulburn and Brisbane streets.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, to cook and to do housework. For address apply to Mr. M'Lachlan, grocer, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a steady young Man, who understands cordial and ginger beer making. Address D. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE, with use of a parlour, as consultation room, in a central situation. Address M.D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Junior DRAPER, also having a knowledge of slops and boots; must be a good salesman. Apply by letter, stating age, salary required, and references, to Mr. J. Ross, Storekeeper, Armidale.

WANTED, SITTING-ROOM and BEDROOM, in a quiet locality of Sydney or the suburbs; the house of a widow lady preferred, where there are no other lodgers. Address T. Scott, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a respectable BOY for office. Applications to be made in applicant's own handwriting, accompanied by references, addressed to Thomas Dawson, auctioneer, &c., 432, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, LESSONS in Nautical Water-colour PAINTING. Address, stating terms, to M. E., care of C. Beat, tobacconist, George-street, one door from Market-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, SITUATION as Housekeeper or Barmaid; one accustomed to either Queensland or country preferred. Good references. Apply, by letter, to H. Fulham, Post-office, Newtown.

WANTED, by a first-class Dressmaker, an ENGAGEMENT, by the day or week; thorough fit. Address Y. Z., 823, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, from £500 to £1000, for 4 or 6 months, for which interest at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum will be guaranteed. Ample security given in merchandise. Principals only will be treated with. Address Z. E. Z., Post Office.

A HOUSE to LET, of six rooms and kitchen. Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, with board, at Mrs. Samson's, Upper Fort-street.

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A FURNISHED BEDROOM for gentleman. 100, Liverpool-street, near George street. Terms 7s.

A BEDROOM for a gentleman or two friends, with partial board. 8, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS Vacant, Sitting room, and 2 or 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom. Private Board. 58, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for Gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, 2, Devonshire-ter., William-st. Bath room.

AN OLD ENGLISH HOME, 193, Castlereagh-street, opp. St. James' School, separate Bedrooms; £1 week.

A SUITE of Apartments vacant, commanding view of the harbour. Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS, for a family or gentleman, and Drawing-room suite. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

BALMAIN.—A Plainly-furnished BEDROOM, for a Lady. Inquire of Mr. Ramsay, Balmain.

BOARD and Residence for a gentleman, No. 50, Challener's-terrace, Prince-street.

BOARD and Residence, on moderate terms, at 209, Elizabeth-st., between Alderson's and Park-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, superior rooms, and very central, 135, William-street.

BOARD and Residence required by a Gentleman of retired habits; where there are no infants preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, to W. B., HERALD Office.

GLEBE ROAD, Bishopthorpe-terrace.—HOUSE to LET, 7 rooms, stabling, paddock. T. T. Smith, Glebe.

GOOD APARTMENTS and BOARD at a quiet and comfortable house. 145, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

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HOUSE and SHOP to LET. Apply to Mrs. Goldsmid, 58, York-street, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

HOTELS to LET, in all parts of the city and suburbs. Apply to J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

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HOTEL TO LET.—A first-class corner house, leading thoroughfare, proof trade over £30 weekly; rent and expenses low; incoming moderate; satisfactory reasons for leaving. Apply Soady and Co., 165, Pitt-street.

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TO LET, seven-roomed comfortable family HOUSES, next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent-street.

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TO LET, a Large Dry Stone STORE, in Sussex-street. Apply Patent Slip Wharf.

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TO LET, Grocer's SHOP, small stock, at cost price. 30, Riley-street North, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, ten rooms, situated in Castlereagh-street. Mr. Pacey, 387, above; or F. Larter, 92, South H. R.

TO LET, unfurnished, 2 handsome Rooms, in Castlereagh-street North (No. 126), 2 doors from Hunter-st.

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TO LET, a HOUSE, 7 rooms, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply C. Yeend, Market-street West.

TO LET, the Captain Cook PUBLIC-HOUSE, at Redfern, with bar-fittings complete, at a reasonable rent. Apply to J. Clark, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, No. 1, Hunter-street, corner of Macquarie-street, close to the Domain Gate. Apply to Cashier, at Mr. Dawson's, solicitor, 136, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 2 or 3 Spacious APARTMENTS on First Floor, in a most central situation, suitable for Show Room, &c.; furnished or unfurnished. Terms, Low. Address, Business, Post Office.

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TO LET, at St. John's Road, Glebe, two commodious HOUSES, seven rooms and kitchen, newly finished. Rent 25s. per week. Apply to Mr. G. A. Mansfield, 165, Pitt-street; or Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe.

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TO BE LET, that Business HOUSE and PREMISES lately occupied by Mr. William Douglass, grocer, at the corner of George and Goulburn streets. Apply to John M'Quade, Windsor; or to Beaumont and Sons, Sydney.

TO BE LET, One STORE with offices and cellars complete, recently erected in Macquarie-place, adjoining the Agra Bank. Also, one Store, immediately at the back, fronting New Pitt-street. Application to George W. Lord, Union Club. The keys can be obtained from Mr. Munro, architect, Pitt-street North.

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P. Davey, opposite National School, Paddington.
E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.
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Joseph Hinchcliff, Waterloo.
Mrs. R. Scholey, Circulating Library, Parramatta-st.
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